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THE STANDARD

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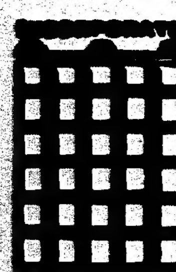
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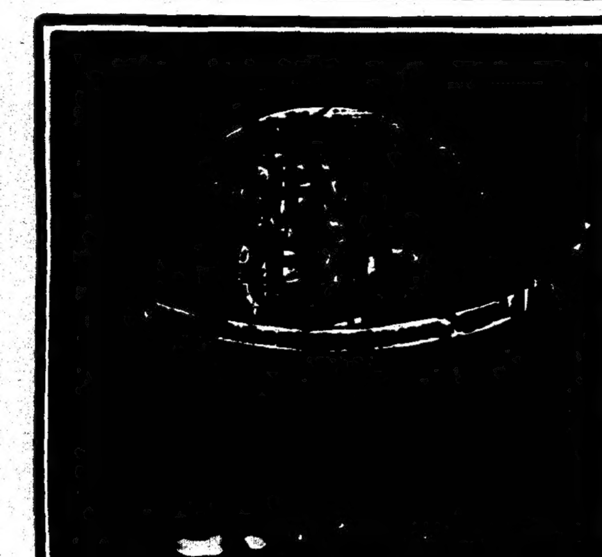

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Dated New York, March 8th, 1892.

L. A. WRAY,
Assignee,

ROBERTSONS & HARMON,
Attorneys for Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1892, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Charles H. Kohlhaas, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed substituted assignee of said Charles H. Kohlhaas, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1892.
Dated New York, February 24th, 1892.

F. W. BRODSKY,
Substituted Assignee.

JOHN E. BRODSKY,
Attorney for Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY THE HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1892, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Joseph Zweigel, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Joseph Zweigel, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Maiden lane, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April, 1892.
Dated New York, February 5th, 1892.

FREDERICK KAFFEMAN,
Assignee.

JOSEPH KOHLER,
Attorney for Assignee,
280 Broadway, New York City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR THE City and County of New York—John P. Hunt, plaintiff, against Hugh Finnan, Lawrence Finnan, Finnan, wife of Lawrence Finnan (her first name being unknown to plaintiff), James Finnan, Finnan, wife of James Finnan, (her first name being unknown to plaintiff), Rose Godfrey (formerly Rose Finnan), William J. Godfrey, her husband, Mary Ann Finnan, Julia Finnan, Mary A. McGeogh (or McGough), wife of Edward J. McGeogh (or McGough), Agnes McCusker (or McCloskey), wife of James McCusker (or McCloskey), Bradley, widow of John J. Bradley, deceased, if he died leaving a widow, and the devisees (if any) of said John J. Bradley, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law of the said John J. Bradley, deceased, and the wives of such persons (if any), and the grantees, mortgagees and judgment creditors, and the heirs and devisees of said grantees, mortgagees and judgment creditors of such persons, or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.

To the above named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the amended and supplemental complaint.
Dated February 6th, 1892.

THOMAS C. ENNEVER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 132 Nassau street New York City.

To Hugh Finnan, Lawrence Finnan, Finnan, wife of Lawrence Finnan (her first name being unknown to plaintiff), James Finnan, Finnan, wife of James Finnan (her first name being unknown to plaintiff), Rose Godfrey (formerly Rose Finnan), William J. Godfrey, her husband, Mary Ann Finnan, Julia Finnan, Bradley, widow of John J. Bradley, deceased, if he died leaving a widow, and the devisees (if any) of said John J. Bradley, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law of the said John J. Bradley, deceased, and the wives of such persons (if any) and the grantees, mortgagees and judgment creditors, and the heirs and devisees of said grantees, mortgagees and judgment creditors of such persons, or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, dated and filed the 15th day of February, 1892, with the supplemental and amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City.

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THE STANDARD

VOL. XI. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1892. No. 12.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—If the organized opposition to Hill in his party in New York had left any doubt regarding the hopelessness of his presidential ambitions, it would be wholly removed by his conduct within the past week or two. Not only has he made himself a just object of ridicule by undignified personal electioneering, including what is aptly called his "barn-storming" expedition into the South, but, in his brazen proposition to the chairman of the House Committee on Privileges and Elections to retain a Democratic member whether elected or not, he has carried his Elmira and Albany methods to Washington, to the disgust if not the surprise of Democratic statesmen there.

The Democratic problem is not solved, however, by the shelving of Hill. The success and usefulness of the party is still threatened by that class of Democratic politicians to whom he, by his energy and conscienceless audacity, has made himself a magnet. If he cannot be nominated himself, he and they will leave nothing undone to secure the nomination of a tool, or to promote the fortunes of that one of the "favorite sons" with whom a deal can be consummated. In this emergency, Edward J. Shriver writes, advising the early selection, by Democrats opposed to Hill and his methods, of some one upon whom they may unite in case Cleveland's nomination becomes impossible. Mr. Shriver says:

That Cleveland is still our candidate, the candidate who best personifies the issue, goes without saying; but, with the shifting of conditions, it may be well for us to crystallize our ideas as to a satisfactory second choice, in case that should become necessary, that an artful shuffling of the cards may not, at the last moment, rob us of the fruits of all our work. Even under normal circumstances, it would not be unnatural to find the West demanding a show for some of its "favorite sons," such as it has not had since the war, and with the best of good will toward the man who is more the representative of the nation than of New York, still manifesting some feeling that he had had his turn. This is not a sentiment which can be fairly stigmatized by the Cleveland men of the East as disloyalty to the acknowledged chief, and we should be careful that nothing in our attitude turns it from an honorable desire to secure the reversion, to a sense of estrangement that may lead to alliances with the common enemy, the traitors who would throw the party down again to its old level. Insisting too strenuously on the man, we should not lose sight of the principle, and quarrel with the friends that must help us to either or both. The Hill conspiracy cannot nominate Hill, but it can easily make combinations that will serve his purpose fully as well, and give him such a puppet at Washington as he already has at Albany. Flower himself would be even more willing to serve in the higher position than in the lower, to carry out his master's plans; Gorman is too cunning a trickster to miss any of the chances that may arise if the free traders' ranks are once broken; Gray would be a most plausible compromise to offer those who do not know him as a weaker counterfeit of Hill. There are even Western free traders who cannot be trusted not to bind themselves to pledges fatal to their belief. Should it come to the scramble that is at least possible, our men should know in advance at whose standard they will rally. Campbell's unfortunate defeat has probably made him unavailable as the head of the ticket; Boies's popularity, it should be remembered, rests largely on the liquor issue, and could not be depended upon to last him out in a tariff fight. But Palmer seems to have the heart of the West in a way that few men have, and they laugh at you when you mention the one drawback to his name—his age, which they tell us is practically less than that of hundreds of men in public life, and give facts to prove it. He is a man for whom no free trader need grudge a vote. The rumor is now an old story that General Collins has laid plans for a combination that shall have Palmer for its head, and Russell to back him; and so long as this is not handled in opposition to the canvass for Cleveland, but as supplementary to it, the combination is one that is entitled to a friendly backing by Cleveland's friends. And not the least reason for this is its authorship, as coming from a far-seeing political manager, to whom we may yet owe the debt that, if we lose our first choice as to men, we are not tricked out of the victory for our principles; that, if we do not get such a ticket as Cleveland and Campbell, let us say, we shall be able to go to the polls with so good a substitute as Palmer and Russell, and not have some mongrel affair forced upon us that we would be ashamed to vote for.

No better man than Palmer could be placed in the White House; and were it not that it might prejudice his chances for the presidential nomination in 1896, Russell's nomination for Vice-President this year would be something devoutly to be hoped for. But we cannot agree with Mr. Shriver that the best way to foil Hill is to select a second choice. Such a movement cannot remain supplementary. To fight Hill with anybody but Cleveland is to divide our forces and, by inviting a scramble for place, to open the way for just such manifestations of Hillism as Mr. Shriver fears. And if our second choice were nominated, the danger of defeat at the polls, already great enough with the most popular candidate, would be vastly increased. It is by concentrating upon one man, and only in that way, that we can be sure of saving the party and the country from Hillism. If Cleveland is not the man, let us concentrate upon another; but no matter upon whom we concentrate let us have no wavering about a second choice. But Cleveland is the man. Not because he hails from New York; we trust that Cleveland's supporters in this State are not so provincial as to make his State citizenship a factor. But because he stands without a rival in the public mind as the representative of all that makes the Democratic party democratic. A platform in himself, he is a Democrat who needs no label. Around him Democrats can be gathered more easily than around any other man, and toward him, when nominated, independents and Republicans can be drawn with greatest certainty.

COUNTY OPTION IN TAXATION.—The Connelly bill of New York, providing for the remission of all questions of taxation to the various counties of the State, has passed the second reading in the lower house. It will soon be put upon third reading, and then the fight over it will take place. Just at this time no one's favor could lend to it greater strength than that of Governor Flower. Were he to exhibit the same sound sense regarding taxation that he did regarding corporate monopolies in his message on franchises, he would make the passage of the measure certain. As it is, the prospects are by no means bad. The press has welcomed the bill as the only plan of settling the annual squabble over questions of taxation. It would remit those questions to the different boards of supervisors, giving each board authority over the subject within its jurisdiction, and thus making taxation problems local issues which the people of each county could determine to their own satisfaction. The Democrats generally are in favor of the measure. Senator Fassett, the Republican candidate for Governor last fall, has approved it. Governor Flower has promised to give it his careful consideration, which could hardly result otherwise than in his approval. The better informed Republicans generally support it. It has no opposition except from a few thoughtless thinkers who suppose they can shift all taxation to cities and to rich men by means of listing bills. Its greatest danger at present, however, is from the indifference of legislators to whom questions of taxation are like mathematical problems to new born babes.

NOT SO VERY INCONSISTENT, EITHER.—Our entertaining and good-natured, but somewhat confused contemporary, the Journal of the Knights of Labor, wants to know if THE STANDARD is not drifting from its old time-moorings. The occasion for this curiosity is our approval of Governor Flower's proposal that franchises, like that of the East River Bridge, be granted in consideration of premiums paid to the community on the basis of future earnings, rather than present estimates of value. The Journal seems to think that by advocating a tax on franchises, in addition to the single tax on land values, we are inconsistent, since these, as it supposes, are different kinds of taxes.

An old writer on human knowledge laid great stress upon the quality of "distinctness" and "adequacy." He held to the idea that knowledge, when confused, or inadequate for the purpose in hand, is defective. Our contemporary evidently does not agree with him. If it did, it would have acquired distinct and adequate knowledge of the character of the single tax on land values and of a tax on franchises, such as we had under consideration, before venturing to mislead its readers into the supposition that they essentially differ. The mode of collecting a franchise tax may differ from the mode of collecting a tax on land values, but the essential principle of each is the same. A land value tax is a tax in proportion to the value of the privilege or franchise of exclusive possession of land. It is a tax on the value of locations. And what is a bridge franchise or a railroad franchise but a privilege of location? When a bridge shall have been built over the East River its operator will receive compensation for the cost of construction and the expense of management, just as the owner of a city lot who builds receives compensation for the construction and maintenance of the house. But each receives something more. In addition to the worth of the house or bridge, he receives a premium from the users for the benefits of location—for the place on which the house stands in the one case, and for the place on which the bridge piers stand, and the right of way across the river, in the other. This premium belongs to the public in both cases. As to building lots, the best method of collection is the single tax; as to bridges and railroads, there may be better methods, though we doubt it. But as to either, the essential principle is the equal right of the public to the enjoyment of the profits of all special privileges which government may for public convenience create.

Regarding our friend's wish that we may yet "understand that

not only the unearned increment of land values, but all unearned increment, belongs rightfully to society," we must beg it to describe an unearned increment which is not an unearned increment of land, something that has not yet been done; and when it shall have accomplished that feat, if it will prove by any reasonable method that what is unearned is *therefore* rightly the property of society, we promise to verify its wish and join it in its impracticable, impolitic, and unjust scheme of socialism for nationalizing the implements of production.

The promise is a safe one to make, for the conditions are impossible of performance.

We might as well take advantage of this occasion to pay our respects to another contemporary, the Iowa Farmer's Tribune, for which we entertain very great respect, as we do for those of its editors with whose record we are acquainted. Its character for carefulness, however, cannot always be commended while a certain one of its many editors has access to its columns. We refer to the writer of a recent criticism of THE STANDARD, who concludes with the statement that THE STANDARD clings "to the rotten carcass of Tammany Democracy." It is not necessary to remind our readers of THE STANDARD'S attitude toward Tammany Democracy, but for the information of editors who write without any sense of responsibility, we may remark that the Tammany species of Democracy has been quite as vigorously and persistently attacked by THE STANDARD as by any other paper in the country.

SUMMING UP IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.—A member of the New York Legislature has introduced a bill providing that in criminal cases the prosecutor shall address the jury first in the summing up, and that the defense shall close. The existing practice in nearly all the States, that of requiring the defense to address the jury first, and not only giving to the prosecution the advantage of the last word, but also placing the defendant at the disadvantage of being obliged to anticipate all the points that may be made against him, is unfair and cruel; but the proposed amendment is not the best remedy. It merely shifts the advantage and the disadvantage from one side to the other, and it is open to the objection that the closing argument would be taken from the affirmative and given to the negative side of cases. The practice in South Carolina would be a better remedy. In that State, at the close of the evidence, the prosecutor addresses the jury first, stating the points upon which he intends to rely, and making such argument as he pleases. He is followed by the defendant's counsel, who, apprised of the position of his adversary, is able to argue his client's cause fully and without any fear of the springing of points against him which he will have no opportunity for answering. Then the prosecutor closes the discussion, confining himself to the line of argument upon which he originally placed his case, and to a reply to the argument of the defendant's advocate. If the object of summing up cases be to assist juries in arriving at correct conclusions, rather than to afford advocates opportunities for securing advantages by surprising each other, this practice is better than any other now prevailing.

QUEER RETALIATION.—The President, pursuant to the McKinley bill, has notified the people of the United States that they must no longer buy sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides from the producers of those commodities in Colombia, Hayti, and Venezuela, unless they are willing to pay more for them than they pay now, or can induce the greedy South American foreigner to take less. In his proclamation, after stating that it has been established to his satisfaction that those governments impose duties on American products which, in view of the free admission of their products into the United States, makes trade between us and them reciprocally unequal, he requires that their products, when imported by us, shall pay specified duties. This exemplifies one of the chief features of reciprocity. It is assumed that exportation is the thing of all others to be desired in commerce, and that, when any country interferes with our exportation to its people, it is retaliation if we prevent its people from exporting to us. Such retaliation is much like that of whipping your own boy as a punishment for your neighbor's offence. No Colombian, Haytian, or Venezuelan will send any of the products of his country to the United States unless some of our citizens want the products; nor will he do so unless our citizens send out of this country enough of our products to pay for what he sends here. No law is necessary to promote reciprocal trade. Merchants everywhere, and back of them the producers and consumers of the world, have a fashion of making trade reciprocal. All they require of governments is to be left alone.

The specific effects of Mr. Harrison's proclamation cannot be foretold; but it is easy to describe its tendency. That will be to increase the prices of sugars, molasses, coffee, teas, and hides. Whether or not the tendency will become apparent depends upon other circumstances than the proclamation. If the supply of these things coming to us now from or through the proscribed countries is sufficient for its total withdrawal to affect our markets, prices will actually rise; otherwise, not. But, regardless of whether they rise, our trade with those countries will be disturbed. Should prices rise, our consumers must pay the penalty for Mr. Harrison's retaliatory message in money—which means in labor. If they do not, the restricted products from the interdicted countries will go to countries where the restriction is not imposed, and those of our products that we have been exporting to Hayti, Colombia, and Venezuela will find a restricted market. Thus, even if our people be not directly injured as consumers, some of them will be injured as producers, which, in the last analysis, means that they will be injured as consumers also. The disturbance in this case may be so slight as to be felt only by those of us who deal with the interdicted countries; but the disturbance will exist, and just as the policy that causes it is pursued will it intensify.

How different from this is general reciprocity. General reciprocity leaves the producers and consumers of the world to make their own trades according to their wants. It recognizes the fact that reciprocal equality is a matter of reciprocal private contracts, with which governments cannot interfere without disturbing the reciprocity. General reciprocity is free trade. It is true that some countries, ours for instance, may disturb it, despite the favor with which others may regard it. That is to be deplored, for it injures all. But it is not to be remedied by following the homeopathic formula that like cures like. Though restrictions upon trade are injurious to all trade, to all production, to all prosperity, they are more injurious to the people of the country that imposes them than to any others.

It is a significant commentary on Mr. Harrison's proclamation that his objective is countries from which we import comparatively small quantities of the interdicted products. From all those countries we receive less than one-twentieth of our hide importations, less than one-twenty-nine-hundredths of all our sugar importations, no tea at all, and less than one-sixth of all our coffee importations. Had the proclamation run against countries whence any considerable proportion of these commodities come to us, prices would have risen so before fall that Mr. Harrison's party would be buried under an avalanche of popular resentment.

When the circumstances are considered, what petty trifling this commercial "retaliation" is. It proceeds from the assumption that the people are fools. So they have been. But it does not follow that they always will be; and there is great promise in the two facts that the friends of the McKinley law have limited their laudations to its free trade feature, and that Mr. Harrison, in appearing to revoke that part of it, has carefully abstained from doing so effectively.

THE ENGLISH COAL MINERS.—As well as can be judged from London correspondence, the prospects of the English coal mining strike are not promising. It would be almost a miracle if they were. The strike is a contest between laborers to whom, forced by their condition to live from hand to mouth, a period of idleness is a period of starvation, and the owners of labor's natural resources, to whom a period of idleness means no more than a more or less extended suspension of unearned profits. The strike was begun, too, upon the false assumption that high prices of coal make high wages for coal miners. The relation of wages to prices begins and ends with cost of production. Though the price of coal, for example, must return the labor cost of producing it, the price may go beyond that point without affecting wages; when coal is scarce, unless labor also is scarce, the price of coal rises without any change in the wages of labor. This strike was intended to increase the price of coal by making it scarce, and in that it succeeded; but, as it did not make labor scarce, it could not be expected to succeed, and from present reports it has not succeeded, in making wages higher.

The strike appears, however, to have developed a most important agitation. According to last Sunday's London letter to the New York Sun, it "has revealed the existence in all colliery districts of a deep-seated hatred of land owners, and of a strong determination to agitate for the abolition of the system of mining royalties." The same letter, after showing that, while the miner gets but from 10 to 11½ pence per ton, the owner of the land, whose rights extend to the very depths of the mines, gets 12 pence, reports the miners as wanting to confine the rights of the land owner to the surface. So general and determined is the purpose of the miners to accomplish this that, according to the Sun's correspondent, "it has become a test question put to every Parliamentary candidate in all colliery and most labor constituencies, and it is extremely probable that it will come up for settlement in the next House of Commons."

Following the London County Council election, in which the issue of taxing ground rents was decided so overwhelmingly against the landlords, this report is highly significant and encouraging. It shows that the miners have begun to see where the strength of their enemy lies. If the owners of mining rights were compelled to pay to the public what their privileges are worth, regardless of whether they use them or not, such a strike as that now in progres

in England could not last a week. Its continuance would mean ruin to the owners; now it means starvation to the miners.

But the distinction between ownership of the surface and ownership of the mines is a weak one. As a question of justice, the owners are as much entitled to minerals beneath the surface as to the surface itself. As a question of political policy, an agitation against the ownership of both would draw strength from all classes of workers—farm hands, building mechanics, storekeepers, and householders, as well as from coal miners; for all these classes are victims of the system which makes workers dependent upon owners of land for opportunities to work. Nor would the more general agitation arouse any stronger opposition. The whole landed interest, fully recognizing the significance of burdening any form of landed privilege, stands well together. The owner of agricultural land will fight a movement against mineral privileges as bitterly as one against all landed privileges. Nothing is to be gained, and something is to be lost, by splitting the question. It is not altogether certain, however, that the miners intend to split the question. The Sun correspondent does not, perhaps, fully understand the true situation. The land question has now taken such a hold upon the people of all England that it may be fairly inferred that the agitation among the coal miners is really in harmony with the general agitation against landlordism. When the next House of Commons assembles we may expect the fight between the privileges of the landed and the rights of the labor classes of Great Britain to begin in downright earnest.

THE ETHICS OF FREE TRADE.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

I desire, in the few minutes allowed me, departing from the economic considerations which have been so often and so eloquently urged in this presence, to dwell upon the ethical ground of our faith, and to speak briefly upon the philosophy of our reform. The keynote which I wish to strike is indicated by the memorable words of Richard Cobden to John Bright.

You remember the touching scene at Leamington, with Bright in the depths of grief, almost despair, at the loss of his young wife. Mr. Cobden called to offer his words of condolence. "After a time," says Mr. Bright, "he looked up and said: 'There are thousands of homes in England at this moment where wives and mothers and children are dying of hunger. Now, when the first paroxysm of your grief is passed, I would advise you to come with me, and we will never rest until the corn laws are repealed.'" The proffer was accepted, and that remarkable conjunction of leadership followed which gilds with romance the free trade struggle of Great Britain.

The same motive lies at the base of this great movement, which, nearly fifty years after its English triumph, is transferred to these shores. We have not to originate principles or to devise novel modes of action. Every needed argument which the occasion requires is ready made to our hand, stored in the arsenal of freedom by the heroes of the anti-corn law agitation. Every prophecy of failure launched against us can be confuted by the multitudinous examples of success, following from the same principles we urge, which we can point to across the water. And as for methods, what wiser and better than those they used?

I take it for granted that we are animated by the same unselfish reasons that inspired Bright and Cobden. If we wanted offices or subsidies we should be careful to range ourselves upon the side which can bestow them. If political promotion or profit allured us, we should be in harmony with the party enthroned at Washington and with the industrial monopolists who have the revenues to dispense.

Other visions come to us more potent for energetic work. We see, as of old, "the great treading down the little, and the strong beating down the weak, and cruel men fearing not, and kind men daring not, and wise men caring not." And, therefore, we band ourselves against the system which, interfering with the natural distribution of wealth, allows the few, by cunningly devised and partial laws, to draw unto themselves the earnings of the poor.

For, in these days, there is no lack of plenty, but a superabundance of needful things. The harvests are over-bountiful in the great West; in the South, the cotton fields have produced an embarrassment of riches; in the manufacturing North, the looms and spindles dare not attain their utmost, for the market is already glutted. And yet we are facing conditions of suffering that appal the philanthropists in the great cities; the cry for more institutions of charity was never louder; the discontent of labor is symptomatic of deep-seated wrongs. Something hinders the natural conjunction of grain with starving mouths, and clothing with shivering bodies. We see the misdirection; we recognize, in a large degree, the cause: it is for the enormous interest of the few and powerful that the unfavorable conditions of the people shall exist. Therefore, we labor to remove unjust and artificial obstructions.

It is a war and not a battle which enlists us. It is not a presidential campaign, or the passage of a reduced tariff bill, which shall disband us. Ours is a reform, and not a question of expediency. To us, who have "hitched our wagon to a star" and allied ourselves with the law of gravitation, every seeming defeat is in reality a milestone on the track of our imperial march.

Our mission is to sow the seed, to stimulate that higher sentiment of the community, which, when enlightened, changes majorities and dismisses rulers. We have to insist that privilege is out of place in a republic and no more to be excused when bestowed upon a manufacturer than upon a raiser of raw material. The Supreme Court may justify a bounty to the Louisiana sugar planter and the owner of pauper maple trees in Vermont, but the law of justice has many times been proved to be a higher law than the edict of that august tribunal. It will in due time be declared that the people have rights which Supreme courts are bound to respect.

Of course, we recognize the two distinct functions in all reform movements, the moral and the political. One concerns itself with the enunciation and explanation of principles, stubborn things, which can neither be safely compromised nor trifled with. It leaves results to the arbiter of the universe, certain that only the best can follow obedience to principles. The other function, the political, which grows out of the first, is forced to study results. Parties are the instruments which are used to help enthrone moral ideas in government and legislation. They have to consider what is possible at the time, and not what is final and desirable. "A half loaf is better than no bread" expresses their philosophy.

I am sometimes troubled by the way in which tariff reformers illogically mix the ideal and the practical functions, to the confusion of the unthinking. It is absurd to ask a reformer to suppress his statement of a principle because the public does not agree with him. What business is that of his? Free trade is an inalienable right, whether a majority want it or not. I think reformers are often broader in this respect than politicians. They recognize that the line of political action has to be drawn where public sentiment will retain it. The understood mission of the statesman, like Sir Robert Peel or Mr. Gladstone, is to take the materials at command and mould them to the highest legislation possible. But such men are too wise to deprecate the radical sentiment behind them, which they look to for their support. Their injunction is "Go ahead, preach 'the milk of the word,'" and we will register it in legislation as fast as we can. Sumner and Wilson, on returning to Massachusetts from Washington, never neglected to adjust their compasses by the latest anti-slavery convention, or the tone of the Liberator office. We need to create such a moral force here, that when our representatives come home from the weakening and demoralizing atmosphere of the Capitol, they shall find the tonic of a stiff nor'wester to revive them, and send them back with fresh courage. It is not the men in place who are truly the men in power. George William Curtis and Carl Schurz guide civil service reform, though not in Washington. Mrs. Stowe could not vote, but it would be safe to say that Uncle Tom made a million of anti-slavery voters.

We must not forget that we do not represent a political organization, even though most of our members are actively interested in parties. We invite honest men of all political persuasions to join us as a reformatory body. With us there is the widest freedom. Enunciation of principles is always in order here, and no party exigency can abridge our liberty of speech. It is worth something to enjoy this luxury.

But with this exceeding privilege our duties are proportionate. The parties are mill-wheels, but we must help supply the water to turn them if we wish our grist to be ground. We must keep the reservoirs full, no matter if it seems hard at times to produce the needed rainfall, explode as much dynamite in the air as we may.

In two particulars the English movement had the advantage of ours. It floated the uncompromising flag of free trade at its mast-head and enlisted the active co-operation of the women.

It is a decided advantage to be able to declare your whole object. It disarms your enemies at the start and puts them upon the

defensive. It saves many explanations, confusions and subterfuges. In our movement we are handicapped, compared with our opponents. There is something inspiring and electric in seeing men champion a cause, even a bad one, unblushingly. The slaveholder never hesitated to declare in the boldest terms his purpose to dominate the country in the interest of slavery. It was his opponents who cringed and apologized and protested. Hence his strength and long persistence. Nor was the South ever deceived by mild names. A Republican who only professed to believe in the non-extension of slavery was as unsafe south of Mason and Dixon's line as the abolitionist who advocated immediate and unconditional emancipation. The wide distinction between the two, insisted upon at the North, was lost entirely there. In the same way McKinley, honest man that he is, and his followers inscribe boldly their name and aim in public view, and stand up to both like men. No matter if they represent principles of evil and destruction, they have the courage of their convictions, and are entitled to the enthusiasm they secure. One cannot help admiring, even in Milton's "Satan,"

> ..... "the unconquerable will,
> .....
> And courage never to submit or yield,
> And what is else not to be overcome.

No wonder the devil persists in the world so actively and keeps the good folks so uneasy. They would do well to copy his admirable quality.

At present, when a tariff reformer is called a free trader by some paper like the wicked Journal, or by a protective friend, his impulse is to stop and define the difference, but it is a waste of breath. The distinction will not be noted and the offensive remark will be repeated with emphasis. But the prompt rejoinder, "Of course I am a free trader, do you think I am afraid of freedom?" disarms and shuts up such gentry. If we are not free traders, then some pope would have ample employment in expurgating the literature we circulate. We are sentenced to be hung in any event, and it may as well be for the old sheep as the lamb. Before the war there was a song in vogue at anti-slavery meetings, beginning

> "I am an abolitionist,
> I glory in the name;"

and I think we shall double our strength and earnestness when we glory in the glorious name of free trader.

The other advantage that I mentioned of the British struggle was the invaluable aid of women. They rallied to the meetings, organized monster tea gatherings, and conducted immense bazaars, which contributed largely to the funds of the league. Mrs. Cobden was the president of the ladies' committee for the bazaar at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, which netted £9,000. The chairman of the first great meeting in the Free Trade Hall of Manchester said, in answer to the charge that the league contemplated means other than peaceful and moral: "In the name of the ladies, the occupants of these gallaries, who have graced our meetings on many a previous occasion, and who are included in that base attack, I deny it." Whereupon the whole of the vast assemblage of men in the body of the hall arose waving their hats. Montgredien preserves, as an illustration of woman's interest, the story of a gentleman who was called upon to repeat his subscription to the league. "I gave you £100 last year and shall give you £200 now." "Give him £500, Robert," suggested his wife, quietly, and the check was drawn for that amount.

The political revolution following the passage of the McKinley bill has been largely attributed to the women, and when boasts about the establishment of the tin plate industry in this country are raised, what better answer can be found than Mrs. Gougar's unequalled description of the factory at Piqua, Ohio? What an impetus our cause will get when women share our enthusiasm and labors.

Some of our sincere friends have counseled us to beware of emphasizing the grounds of difference we have with our opponents, and to seek rather for points of agreement. In this way, it is averred, we might compromise, without sacrifice of principle, with the Home Market Club, which contains some very estimable gentlemen. But this advice has never been coupled with the authority necessary for the purpose. Who constituted this league and that club to settle such a momentous question? The words of Wendell Phillips, in a similar case, are pertinent here. "The cause is not ours, so that we might, rightfully, postpone or put in peril the victory by moderating our demands, stifling our convictions or filing down our rebukes, to gratify any sickly tastes of our own, or to spare the delicate nerves of our neighbor." The clients he represented were three millions of slaves; our clients are the [illegible] people, none the less victims because blind to the causes which impoverish them.

"By what right," demanded Cobden of Sir Robert Peel, "do you presume to gauge the appetites and to measure the wants of millions of people?" And Pitt's famous speech in parliament, on the slave trade, comes up to me: "I know I speak with warmth: it is impossible for me not to do so; and while I possess [illegible] should detest myself for the exercise of moderation. Sir, I do not understand this complimenting away the lives of human beings."

And what avail can compromise have except to temper our own convictions and weaken our action? For one I do not desire to check the energy or abate the activity of the Home Market Club. I would stimulate it rather. He is a blind reformer who fails to see that the defenders of the wrong he attacks are ever his most serviceable coadjutors. If we were to exhibit a portrait gallery of the noted Americans who had done most to bring about free trade, it would be impossible to omit from it the honest face of William McKinley, who, like Abou Ben Adhem, would lead all the rest.

Our purpose is to alter public opinion, and to do that implies the duty never to suppress our own. We must be earnest and aggressive, not timid and apologetic. Let those who have a wrong to hide stand cap in hand. To us, the right of way. The cause is only in its infancy, and the long years that lie before us call for the unswerving devotion of the faithful.

When we look back to the inception of this league, who can help feeling satisfaction at the retrospect? I remember how afraid we were to speak, even to ourselves, the fullness of the thought that brought and bound us together. Public opinion was asleep upon the subject of protection, and to denounce the wrong was a rash and unpatriotic act. What revolution of public sentiment was ever more speedy? "What the tender and poetic youth dreams to-day," says Emerson, "and conjures up with inarticulate speech, is to-morrow the vociferated public opinion, and the day after is the character of nations." No one joined us for ambition's sake, for, in this path no prizes were displayed, and yet if you call the roll of early members of our organization, the responses of "present" will come from places of State and national conspicuity. The intelligent, awakening people have done us the honor to choose from our ranks the most efficient Mayor of Boston, the distinguished Governor of Massachusetts, and the prominent and faithful representatives of the State in Congress—Williams, Hoar and Andrew—who once more give to our long eclipsed Commonwealth its proper place in the galaxy of states. And the material is not exhausted, one might say hardly touched, while Josiah Quincy, potent as the maker of kings, yet wears no official crown himself. We have a right to be proud of the boys, and we shall be, as long as they hold true to the new Democracy, and can say with Michael D. Harter, "I am willing to have put upon my Democratic tombstone this inscription: 'Here was a man who was always opposed to class legislation; who called the McKinley bill robbery, and the Bland bill a swindle.'"

Their present duty lies in a different field from ours, but as an alma mater, rigid in our ideas of right, we must, despite our pride in them, keep carefully our rod in pickle, as a wholesome warning to all recreant sons, if any of whom we have graduated shall be tempted in the corrupt atmosphere of Washington to deviate from the principles we entrusted to their keeping.

I give you a song for the league
Which will strengthen and aid;
It denounces pretence and intrigue,
It's the song of free trade.

Sing aloud to the poor and the weak,
On whom burdens are laid;
For their earnings drop out through the leak
Which protection has made.

It comes in the guise of a friend,
As does many a curse;
But has for its aim and its end
The contents of your purse.

It fattens the few and the strong,
And the many makes lean,
Its merciless arm is as long
As its spirit is mean.

In spite of its pride and pretence,
And its spirit of ruth,
It has an abhorrence intense
Of the outspoken truth.

Sing the song both at home and abroad,
Nor of truth be afraid;
Sing aloud that protection is fraud,
And that right is free trade.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, second son of the great abolitionist, was born in Boston January 21, 1838. Since eighteen years of age he has been actively engaged in business, and is now one of Boston's well known business men. He has long been associated with the woman suffrage and the temperance agitation. A free trader on principle, he quickly grasped the truths of the single tax, and when Mr. Cleveland issued his now historical message, promptly identified himself with the tariff reform movement. The speech reported in full above was delivered at the dinner of the New England Tariff Reform League, Boston, March 15. It is a fine specimen of the polished eloquence and thrilling oratory, without a parallel since Wendell Phillips was at his best, for which Mr. Garrison is becoming famous.

Send orders to THE STANDARD for Henry George's reply to th Pope. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 30c.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

The Single Tax is a tax on land, regardless of its improvements and in proportion to its value. It implies the abolition of all other forms of taxation, and the collection of the public revenues from this source alone. It would be CERTAIN, because land values are most easily appraised; WISE, because, by discouraging the withdrawal of land from use and encouraging its improvement, it would expand opportunities for labor, augment wealth, and increase the rewards of industry and thrift; EQUAL, because every one would pay taxes in proportion to the value of the land, of right the common property of all, which he appropriated to his own use; and JUST, because it would fall not upon labor, enterprise, and thrift, but upon the value of a special privilege. It is more fully explained in the Single Tax Platform in another column; and in "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George, every point is discussed and every objection answered.

The underlying principle of the single tax—that the earth belongs equally to all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an a nount equal to the yearly value of the land—is sound.—Journal of the Knights of Labor, September 24, 1891.

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal taxation lies in the Single Land Tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—New York Times, January 10, 1891.

The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place; that is land.—New York Sun, August 26, 1891.

Every one of these taxes [on commodities and buildings] the ostensible taxpayer—the man on the assessor's books—shifts to other shoulders. The only tax he cannot shift is the tax on his land values.—Detroit News, November 1, 1891.

The Bee does not say that it will never be a full-fledged single tax advocate It believes in it in theory now; it pauses only on the threshold of doubt as to the expediency under existing circumstances.—Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

The products of individual industry should remain at all times untaxed. Take the annual rental value of land without regard for improvements, no matter what it amounts to. The community could put this fund to better uses than the individual landlords.—St. Louis Chronicle.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE.

The National Committee is carrying on the newspaper work of the Memphis committee in supplying news companies with single tax matter for their ready prints and plates, and is preparing the petition for presentation to Congress.

Receipts for running expenses of Office for week ending March 21 are as follows:

Thomas Hunt, Kennedy, Ohio	$1 00
Deficit previously reported	11 94
Present deficit	$10 94
The special fund for preparing petition for presentation has been increased by contribution from Bryan Fazakerly, Memphis, Tenn.	$1 00
Contributions previously reported	157 70
Total	$158 70

The expenses thus far incurred in preparing petition for presentation are as follows:

Expenses preliminary to binding	$11 25
Covers for petition books	21 85
Binding	45 00
Cabinet for petition books	50 00
Labels, photographic enlargement of petition for top of cabinet, cartage and sundry expenses	32 05
Total expense to date	$160 15
Contributions received	158 70
Deficit	$1 45

The work of arranging petition books in the cabinet is now going on, and the secretary will be able to announce next week the completion of the work and the date for forwarding the petition to Congressman Johnson, at Washington.

The committee proposes sending to newspapers all over the country, newspaper items describing the petition, and electrotyped pictures of the cabinet. The extent to which this can be done will depend on the amount of contributions received within the next two or three weeks. A sum of about $50 is also needed at once for printing and mailing circulars urging single taxers to write to their representatives in Congress asking their support for the petition.

A description of the manner in which the petition is prepared for presentation will be given in the next issue of THE STANDARD.

The enrollment stands as follows:

Reported last week	115,486
Signatures received since last report	17
Total	115,503

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

LESSONS FOR ECONOMIC READING CIRCLES.

I. WHAT IS WEALTH?—Within the Circle we are to study the laws of Wealth. It is common to regard as wealth anything that will exchange for the things we want. So slaves have been accounted wealth, though the slave is a laborer. Money is called wealth though it is only a medium of exchanging wealth. Evidences of debt are thought to be wealth, though they may be multiplied to infinity without increasing wealth, or wholly destroyed without diminishing it. Land is spoken of as wealth, though it is only raw material for the production of wealth. But when within the Circle we speak of wealth, we mean such things as buildings, cattle, tools, machinery, agricultural and mineral products, manufactured goods, ships, wagons, furniture, and the like. An increase of such things constitutes an increase of wealth. Their decrease is a lessening of wealth. And the community that in proportion to its numbers has the most of such things is the wealthiest community.

The common characteristic of all these things is that they consist of natural substances which have been adapted by human labor to human use. Hence you will understand Wealth as consisting of natural substances that have been secured, moved, combined, separated, or in other ways modified by human exertion so as to fit them for the gratification of human wants.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN.—On the 14th another circle of the Economic Reading Circle—the Carleton—was formed at the residence of the Misses Turner, 566 Carleton avenue. There were nine women and seven men present. Mrs. Gertrude Baker was elected secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Robert Baker, Mrs. Hull and Miss Eva Turner as a managing committee. Miss Frances Turner was the moderator for the class. Professor L. E. Wilmarth read the lesson, "What Is Wealth?" It was discussed with much interest for over one hour, after which refreshments were served, and Mr. Louis E. ter Meer sang "Darbey and Joan" and "When the Lights Were Low." The circle then engaged in social chat, and gradually dispersed, much pleased with the success of the Economic Reading Circle and the good work it was accomplishing.

——The Brooklyn Women's Single Tax Club held its third social gathering, which it calls a five o'clock tea, at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Burns Battle, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Over thirty ladies attended, many of them being for the first time present at a single tax meeting, and some who are prominent in the woman suffrage movement in this city. Miss Eva Turner read a paper prepared by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman on taxation, which was followed by a general discussion. Tea was served and the meeting resolved itself into groups of five or six, and kept up a lively discussion of the single tax in all its bearings. Copies of Mr. George's reply to the Pope were distributed with other single tax literature. The Brooklyn Women's Single Tax Club has found a successful way to do propaganda work that could be imitated by other women in all the large cities. They invite their friends to the parlors of some one of their members, and give their gatherings a semi-social appearance, which makes them very attractive. This seems to be a phase that our movement may now easily take on.

SYRACUSE.—Last Wednesday a discussion of the single tax was had in the Unitarian church parlors, L. E. Marquisee, the well-known florist, ably advocating the reform. A gentleman of the name of Crichton took the opposing side, but was driven from point to point by Mr. Marquisee and by questioners in the audience, until nothing of his argument remained.

NEW JERSEY.

ATLANTIC CITY.—William Riddle has been re-elected Assessor by the greatest majority ever given in this place to a Democratic candidate. Mr. Riddle is a single tax man, and was vigorously opposed with the cry that he was "a Henry George theorist."

RHODE ISLAND.

LONSDALE.—Dr. Garvin writes: The bill providing for local option in taxation in the town of Cumberland has not been reported by the Senate committee to which it was referred. Just when the report will be made is uncertain, perhaps not until after the State election, which occurs April 6.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER.—E. K. Page writes: At the March meeting of the club the expected speaker, Mrs. Eliza Stowe Twitchell, was unable to come, and Rev. John Greggson, vice-president of the club, was called upon to act as substitute. Although on short notice, he made a very able and interesting address. Mrs. Twitchell is to speak at the next meeting on April 5.

BOSTON.—W. L. Crossman writes: On March 16, the Henry George theory of taxation was described to the Legislative Committee on Taxation by William Lloyd Garrison, who, with many others, was a petitioner for an amendment of the laws, so that all public revenue shall be collected from land by a single tax on its site value. Mr. Garrison presented considerable testimony to show that the present system of taxation is inequitable and burdensome upon the poor, and at the conclusion of a characteristically clear and eloquent speech asked that all taxes on personal property be at once rescinded and abolished.

To speak in support of his views, Mr. Garrison introduced ex-Senator Thomas J. Hastings, of Worcester; Mrs. Martha M. Avery, of Boston; Hon. James H. Morrow, of Adrian, Mich.; James R. Carret, of Boston; Dr. Billings, of Rockland; Rev. John Greggson, of Worcester; George N. Smith, of Wellesley; Q. A. Lothrop, of Neponset; W. H. Morrill, of Cambridge, and E. M. White, of Boston. The last speaker read letters from Louis Prang, of Boston, and S. H. Howes, of Southboro, both of whom indorsed the single tax from the standpoint respectively of a business man and a farmer. Dr. Ira L. Moore went before the committee on March 17 and made a lengthy argument against the single tax.

At the headquarters of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, 630 Washington street, Room 1, last Sunday afternoon, there was a joint debate on the "Single Tax," as proposed by Henry George and his followers. Dr Ira Moore endeavored to prove the fallacy of Henry George's reasoning.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—George E. Chase writes: On March 10, at the Single Tax Society, Alexander Simpson, of the Philadelphia Bar, read a paper on municipal assessments, showing the injustice resulting from the present system. Mr. Simpson said little about the single tax directly, but that little was favorable enough to afford the society satisfaction. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Simpson, Messrs. Brown, Walters, Stephenson and Dwior wrestled vigorously with that old adversary, the landlord, to the delight of the audience.

On March 13 Mr. Ferris addressed the meeting on the subject of money, claiming that the exactions of interest takers were the main cause of increasing poverty. In the discussion that followed the tariff bobbed up as usual, and Mr. Kelly made a stirring free trade speech. Mr. Pincere abjured the heretical doctrine of tariff for revenue, to which he had for some time assented.

The discussion at the Question Club on March 12 took an unusual turn, owing to Mr. Kelly's address upon the Pope's letter and Mr. George's reply. Mr. Kelly spoke from the standpoint of a devout Catholic, and he, as well

as Messrs. Stephens, Walters, Shoemaker, and Anderson, who followed him dealt rather with celestial economy than political.

March 13th, William Salter addressed the Kensington Reform Club on "Reforms upon which good men agree."

Professor R. E. Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania (who is a strong protectionist and high tariff man), in a recent article, unintentionally advocated free trade and the land tax. The following are a few extracts: "It is safe to say that the burden of taxation should be laid upon real or fixed property rather than on movables, and that a large part of the taxes should be collected from mineral wealth extracted from the soil. In England progress has been arrested by the body of land-owners, who got control of legislation in 1661, and relieved the land of that country of feudal duties and fiscal burdens, at the same time shifting the latter to excises. This system of taxation tends to the accumulation of property in the hands of the few and to make the poor poorer, by imposing the public burdens without any reference to ability to bear them. Such taxation of movable property also tends to check the interchange of commodities and to diminish the share of them that falls to each person in the community."

On the 18th, at the Tariff Reform Club, a joint discussion of "Tariff Reform and Protection" took place between Arthur H. Stephenson and Draper Lewis. Mr. Stephenson is a member of the well-known firm of Stephenson & Co., worsted, mohair, and woolen yarns, and a member of the national committee of the Single Tax League, and corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Single Tax Society, as well as a brilliant and experienced speaker. Mr. Lewis is a well-known member of the bar, a Fellow of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, of the University of Pennsylvania, and the author of various economic publications. Although it was a stormy night, the meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, completely filling the hall, and remaining to a late hour. The telling and unanswerable arguments of Mr. Stephenson were greeted with frequent applause.

GERMANTOWN.—F. A. Burleigh writes: Miss Katharine J. Musson gave a very interesting talk on "Land and Wages" before the Germantown Single Tax Club on Tuesday evening, March 15th. A general discussion followed and lasted until a late hour.

PITTSBURG.—That indefatigable worker, Mark Roberts, has undertaken to conduct a local paper explaining the single tax in an elementary and practical way. The venture so far has been a success.

The Dispatch, the leading daily paper, frequently refers to the single tax, but so far has been dead against us. It has argued, however, more upon the requirements and details of the scheme than against any basal principle. It has insisted that if exemption be made of clearly distinguishable improvement values, there would not be enough left to afford more than a pittance of revenue. Some of us have done what we could to clear away these and other objections which it has urged, and have some reason to think that our efforts have not been altogether unsuccessful. In a recent issue it made an admission which goes far to show that there has come to it a better appreciation of the justice and practicability of taxing land values. Commenting upon the result of the recent county council election in London, it said: "Questions of taxation were at issue in the contest, the liberal reformers proposing to levy a tax on ground rents. In this country we hear it spoken of as the first step toward the Henry George theory. If so, it is the step within the bounds where the theory of that reformer is well founded, as ground rents form a class of property that should be taxed, and so far as can be done without danger of abuse, should be discriminated against in taxation."

The Dispatch is independent in tone, and gives considerable attention to the transportation question, standing openly and strongly in favor of free competition, and speaking boldly against the encroachments of monopoly. Mr. J. F. Hudson, who is connected with the editorial department, is the author of "The Railways and the Republic," perhaps the most comprehensive work yet published on the relations of the State to those great highways of commerce. His sense of civic justice, his keen discrimination in matters involving public and private rights, and his devotion to the principle of free competition in questions of transportation, inclines one to look upon him as fitted to give the single tax a candid consideration.

The tax commissioners have just finished revising the recent property assessments. With commendable courage, they have largely ignored the returns made by the district assessors, which were notoriously too low, and have raised the value of land approximately to the full. In addition, they have altered the classification in many districts, which will bring a considerable area under a higher rating.

An effort was recently made to abolish the business tax, which was a tax upon sales. While unsuccessful, it resulted in a scaling down of the rating, which, it is to be hoped, is the first step towards its full abolition. The principal arguments adduced against this tax by the business men's committee, it may be worth while to note, were equally valid against the taxation of capital and improvements.

The subject of taxation has here been recently subjected to a freer and fuller discussion than ever before, and the injustice and inequity of the present system brought quite clearly before the public mind, the arguments of the tax commissioners being almost invariably, though perhaps unconsciously, carried along single tax lines.

ILLINOIS.

ELGIN.—Elmer E. Ray writes: The growth of single taxism has been astonishingly rapid since the organization of our club, and the subsequent appearance of the "Elgin Dial."

CHICAGO.—Warren Worth Bailey writes: There is a fighting show for the election of a straight-out single tax Assessor in the town of Evanston, and our people feel a deep interest in the contest. Mr. A. H. Adair, foreman of the Chicago Daily News, and a prominent member of the Typographical Union, is making the fight, and, conservative as the Evanston constituency undoubtedly is, his election is by no means improbable, for he is recognized as a man of worth, and for two or three years he has been sowing single tax seed and developing among his neighbors a feeling favorable to reform in the methods of assessing property for taxation. He, of course, cannot put the single tax into effect if elected, but he can and will go as far in that direction as the law will allow, especially correcting the discrimination now practiced there and everywhere in favor of the owners of vacant land. Every single tax man in Chicago should use any influence he may have in Mr. Adair's behalf. I know him intimately, and can vouch for his qualifications for the office and his thoroughness as a single taxer. If you have a friend or an acquaintance in the town of Evanston, which includes Evanston, North Evanston, South Evanston, Rogers Park, and perhaps one or two other suburban villages, enlist his support, if possible, and get him to canvass his neighborhood in Mr. Adair's interest. His election would be the entering wedge of the single tax in Chicago, and it must be secured if we can do it.

Ex-Warden Jonathan B. Taylor spoke before the club Thursday evening on the silver question, the tariff and the political situation. Mr. Taylor believes in the gold standard, and is opposed to free silver coinage. He is in favor of absolute free trade and the single tax, and he wants the fight this year concentrated upon the tariff, and continued until that wicked device of the plutocrats is wiped from the statute books, and every custom house in the land torn down. Regarding the political situation, he said the enemies of the people, the friends of special privilege, were united and harmonious, but the masses themselves were divided and split into factions. He wished that all these factions could come together and press forward in solid phalanx against the now dominant plutocracy; and he thought that either Cleveland or Boies should lead this army of the people.

John Z. White, after attacking Mr. Taylor's "gold bug" ideas, and ridiculing the whole money question as one of comparative insignificance, referred to the political situation, and said that the fight was now in the ranks of the Democratic party. The party of privilege was united, and whatever else might happen, it would desperately cling to power. Mr. White said the tariff was the real issue, and nothing but a war could change it; and along that line of cleavage the people would form, those with socialistic tendencies going over to the Republicans, while those with individual sentiments would align themselves with the Democrats on the side of freedom.

Mr. Wells, Mr. Cooling, Mr. Goshegan and Mr. Westrup, the mutual bank propagandist, also spoke, the discussion proving quite spirited and instructive. Mr. Ed. R. Pritchard, a member of the Evening Post editorial staff, will speak next Thursday evening on "Needed Reforms in Criminal Jurisprudence." He will advocate restitution, and at the same time, from the single tax standpoint, show how crime is legally promoted.

The second annual Jefferson dinner, April 13, promises to be a success, and the preparations for it are now being pushed by the committee. Among those who are expected to reply to toasts are Thomas W. Handford, Rev. A. J. Clear, Judge S. P. McConnell, Captain J. F. Waters, John Z. White, Mr. Clinton Furbish and Miss Leonora Beck. Mr. George Horton will read an original poem, and there will be a good musical programme. Every single taxer in Chicago is urgently invited to be present, and to do all that can be done to aid the committee in making the dinner such a success as will win recognition by the press. Last year the Herald gave us two columns. Let us make this affair so big and so enthusiastic that all the papers will give it liberal space. It is probable that the dinner will be $1 per plate.

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—W. Edwin Brokaw writes that in Manchester he found the pot boiling in fine shape. H. L. Walter had an article on the single tax in the Manchester Democrat the week before, and the editor used three times as much space in trying to answer it. J. B. Barber is to have a very good explanation of the single tax in the Manchester Press, a Republican paper. Business and professional men who sneered at the subject a few months ago are now asking for information. He finds on going around among the farmers near Cedar Rapids that they are rather anxious to get information on the single tax, whereas last spring they were indifferent.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—"Uncle Tom" writes: The names and addresses of nearly four thousand persons, including doctors, lawyers, merchants, mechanics of all sorts, farmers, laborers, politicians, statesmen, manufacturers and others, have been collected and classified by States and Territories, and the writer is sadly in need of postage stamps—one cent stamps preferred—stationery, and single tax and tariff literature. Will send names and addresses to anyone paying postage, provided they are only used for the dissemination of single tax matter. Address, 1,209 Carr street.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—James S. Reynolds spoke at the club, showing that the noisy protest against the mortgages on "eleven and a half million homes," and the sham remedies proposed, evince no adequate knowledge of the subject; that where there is need to borrow, there must be precedent spoliation of the borrower; that interest may help now to grind the farmer, yet he can only be made grist for the interest mill by first robbing him of the produce of his labor; that attention should be directed beyond these symptoms to that cause; that the misdirection of ground rent from public to private use, is that cause; and that this fund, so misdirected, constitutes the "money power," and supports all monopolies, trusts, and combines that prey on labor.

Copies of the short platform published in THE STANDARD recently were generally signed, some of the signers having never before announced themselves as single taxers.

The date fixed by law in this State for assessment for the current fiscal year was attended by the customary farce. On the Saturday before, nearly two millions dollars were deposited in the United States Sub-Treasury here, to evade taxation, and the same thing had been going on for two weeks past, besides an unusually large amount of exchange sent

to New York for the same purpose. Then to give point to the moral, the assessor yesterday turned loose seventy-eight deputies to make inquisition of every man, woman and child who has any property that cannot be hid, and to tax it. But the system must be kept up—"Would you let them rich fellows go 'thout payn'n any taxes? U-g-h!"

J. A. Johnson, president of the California State Citizens' Alliance and delegate to the late St. Louis Industrial Conference, declares unequivocally for the single tax unlimited.

MOROCCO.

TANGIER.—S. M. Burroughs writes: Tangier is a town without taxes, and, therefore, a very undesirable town to live in on this account, though it is very desirable on account of its delightful climate. There is no frost in winter and no heat in summer above 85 degrees Fahrenheit. The soil is most fertile, and the great interior uplands of Morocco are reported by travelers to be able to produce wheat enough to feed almost the whole world.

But the town that has no taxes has no regular sanitary authority or street commissioner, lamp-lighter, police or public schools, and hence, Tangier reeks with garbage and filth which, in a less healthful place, would exterminate the population with fever.

Another difficulty of having no taxes is, that landholders choke the growth and prosperity of the place by keeping the land out of use on speculation. The increasing commerce of this chief port of Morocco has increased the value of land twenty-fold in five years. One piece I was shown was bought for $6 a few years ago, then sold for $700, the purchaser afterward selling half of it for $1,000. Single tax writers should send post cards to the American and English ministers here, and also to the Sultan, at Fez.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

I regret that through some error, list of targets for ten divisions was not printed in the last STANDARD, and trust this accidental holiday will give writers increased eagerness for this week's number.

Division A—Rev. E. P. Powell, Clinton, N. Y, has an article entitled "Optisim in Evolution," in February number of the Evolutionist. In closing he says: "While I have no sympathy with the Utopian follies of Mr. Bellamy and Mr. George, the indignant protests of these and similar writers against predominant commercial and industrial codes must win the deepest sympathy of all philanthropic thinkers."

Division B and P—*Boston Post* will probably publish letters on the single tax. It is now a one cent paper and is progressive.

Division C—Hon. W. E. Barrett, address at State House, Boston, Mass., spoke at the banquet of Board of Trade, Amesbury, March 9, on social problems. If correctly reported he knows of but two economic theories—the socialists' and communists'—and advises investigation. He is also editor of the Boston Advertiser.

Division D—Henry Doherty, care Board of Trade, Paterson, N. J. The Paterson Board of Trade discusses live subjects at its meetings. At the next Mr. Doherty will present a paper on strikes and their remedies. He is a silk manufacturer and a thinking man.

Division E—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, jr., Journal of Commerce, Baltimore, Md., on March 5, commented on the Berlin riots and general economic conditions. He said: "The vast army of the poor * * * are becoming more or less imbued with the idea that great wealth is a crime, that it cannot be the product merely of honest toil," and asks what the remedy is.

Divisions F and G—Hon. John Seitz, Tiffin, Ohio. A Peoples' party and Farmers' Alliance man, says the "George theory is all right, but the people are not prepared for it." Urge him to teach right principles from the beginning.

Division H—R. T. Van Horne, editor Kansas City Journal, frequently discusses social questions; said to lean toward nationalism. Recently said in a letter from Washington: "There is land, water, food, clothing for all, at the minimum of labor for the maximum of comfort, if those who work are only wise enough to apply the remedy."

Divisions I and O—Emily S. Bonton, Toledo (Ohio) Blade. Writes February 13 on the poor and tenement house life, but suggests no remedy for the suffering she describes.

Division J—J. H. Cook, Columbus, Kan. An old reformer, but sees no solution, and fears a revolution. Explain single tax.

Division K—Rev. J. B. Young, Kansas City, Mo. Not afraid to discuss vital questions in the pulpit.

Division L.—The Journal, Helena, Montana, criticises the Marysville Mountaineer for agreeing with the Boulder Age that all taxes should be raised on land values, but evidently doesn't understand the question.

Division M.—Mrs. Ella Brown, attorney-at-law, Holton, Kansas, would be a valuable aid if convinced.

Division N.—Professor Ott, of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. By a typographical error this name was incorrectly given in this Division on March 9th. Please try him again.

The Watertown (South Dakota) Journal writes a friend that it would like letters on the single tax. I do not assign it a division, but if any one has opportunity to occasionally send it an article, it would be welcomed.

New York, 1674 Broadway. MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

TYPOGRAPHICAL POLITICS.

The anti-administration candidates for officers of Typographical Union No. 6 stand upon a platform the sixth plank in which is of special interest to single tax men. It favors the establishment of a course of lectures on current economic questions, to be delivered before the Union on the invitation of a committee appointed for the purpose. The principal candidates on this ticket are: John A. Kenney, for president; Lewis E. Osborne, for vice-president; Joseph D. Weldrick, for treasurer, and Joseph H. Farquhar for secretary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Lamar have reduced to writing and will file their dissent from the recent decision sustaining the McKinley bill. They hold that the reciprocity clause "is a delegation of legislative power in palpable violation of the Constitution."

The nomination of Judge Wood as United States judge in Indiana, opposed because of his alleged complaisance toward the "blocks of five" frauds in the last Presidential election, was confirmed by a narrow majority.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee it was decided not to press the wool bill to a vote until after the silver question has been disposed of.

Senator Hill has made an electioneering tour through Mississippi and Georgia, with success, according to his newspaper organs; with small result, according to his newspaper enemies.

United States Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, elected as an independent, is voting with the Democrats on party questions.

The River and Harbor bill, reported to the House of Representatives, provides for an appropriation of $20,000,000, a larger sum than has ever been appropriated in a river and harbor bill. Thomas F. Bayard, when in the Senate, was accustomed to vote against the River and Harbor bill, on the ground that it was a bundle of iniquities.

The Standard Oil Trust has definitely adopted the resolution to dissolve, but the stock of the companies forming the trust will be controlled by five men and competition will be effectively suppressed.

FOREIGN.

A Conservative member of Parliament for Ulster calls the attention of the Commons to recent riotous attacks by Roman Catholics upon Protestant preachers at an outdoor meeting at Arklow. In one case the police attempted to arrest the preachers as the cause of the disturbance, but suddenly returned to their barracks. After that the preachers held their meeting and returned home in safety. The preachers defended themselves with vigor against mob and police.

There is a lively contest for president in Venezuela. President Palicios has procured the suspension of five States of the federated republic, and will endeavor to form a centralized republic. His opponent, who represents the Liberal party and State rights, is General Colina, who headed the revolution against Guzman Blanco in 1874.

A conflict between Russian and Austrian soldiers took place on the frontier at Wolliczka, Galicia, in which two of the former were killed. Intense excitement prevails.

Great suffering exists in the colony of Queensland, owing to the stagnation of trade. Hundreds of women and children are applicants for government relief at Brisbane.

An attempt was made to blow up the Lobeau Barracks, at Paris, by dynamite. The Republican Guard was quartered in the building, but fortunately no one was hurt. The anarchists are blamed for the outrage, and the police are making a thorough investigation in the hope of detecting the offenders. The incident creates intense excitement, and the government has prepared a law dealing severely with such attempts.

President Carnot has signed the commercial reciprocity convention with the United States.

The returns issued by the French Board of Trade show that during the month of February, under the new tariff, both exports and imports decreased.

Von Caprivi, Bismarck's successor as Chancellor of the German Empire, has resigned office, and so has Count Von Zedlitz, another member of the cabinet. The Primary Education bill, still pending in the Prussian Landtag, and not passed, as erroneously announced in this column some weeks since, was the cause of disturbance. The bill, of which Von Zedlitz was the author, and which the Emperor and Caprivi also advocated, concedes much to Roman Catholic parochial schools, leaves the Lutheran clergy practically in control of public schools, and forces parents professing no religion to subject their children to religious teachings in the public schools. The Liberals, especially all Protestants, vehemently opposed the measure, and the Emperor finally decided to amend it in response to public demand. This caused the two cabinet officers to resign. It is thought that the Emperor may retain Caprivi by standing by the bill as it is, and trusting to obtain a majority by the aid of the Ultramontanes, who are the extreme Conservatives. The measure affects only Prussia, but the whole empire is extremely moved.

Edward Augustus Freeman, the distinguished English historian, is dead. He was the first Englishman to imitate the German Sleuth-like pursuit of historic facts, to subordinate splendor of style to clear, accurate statement of facts, and to apply the theory of social evolution to the study of history.

HENRY GEORGE OBJECTED.

New York World.

Henry George has been a juror in the Superior Court this month. Yesterday he made a break in court which resulted in his discharge from further service this term.

He happened to be the foreman of the jury impanelled to try a suit by George Mueller, a tailor, against David Mayer, a brewer, to recover damages for injuries. Mueller claimed that while ale was being lowered into Mayer's cellar with ropes he happened along, his foot caught in the ropes and he was thrown into the cellar. Mueller was the only witness for his side.

Judge Freedman decided that Mayer had a right to have his cellar open on that occasion, and that Mueller had not made out a case. He directed Clerk Cornelius Kane to record a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Kane repeated the statutory formula, "By direction of the Court you find for the defendant," etc., when Mr. George arose and said, "I don't." Mr. Kane repeated the formula, and Mr. George reiterated, "No, I don't."

Judge Freedman remarked: "Yes, you do, Mr. George; I take the responsibility in this matter."

Turning to the clerk the Judge said: "Mr. Kane, discharge Mr. George from further service this term."

Mr. George was very indignant. He said last night to a World reporter:

"I declined to render a verdict for the defendant, in accordance with the directions of Judge Freedman, because I had taken an oath to render a verdict according to the testimony, and I could not conscientiously render such a verdict as he directed.

"I was utterly astounded when, after the testimony had been closed, Judge Freedman instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, for it seemed to me that negligence had unquestionably been proved.

"I make no reflection on Judge Freedman. He is the guardian of his own conscience. But I am also the guardian of mine. If he had directed the suit dismissed, I should, of course, have said not a word, for I was not judge. But when he directed a verdict to be by me, and in my name, as one of a sworn jury, I felt impelled to protest. I had no time to consult with any of my fellow-jurors or to consider the legal opposition.

"As I was foreman of the jury I did not wait for the action of any one else, but jumped to my feet and declared that the verdict for the defendant which the clerk was proceeding to give in the name of the jury was not my verdict. If I had not done this I would have felt that I had violated my oath, and become, by my silent acquiescence, a party to a denial of justice."

NEW YORK TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The New York Tax Reform Association, which advocates the abolition of personal property taxation, has issued a statement of its receipts and expenditures for the past year, showing that the receipts were $8,501, while the expenses were, for literary staff, $851.50; postage, $1,464.27; printing, $1,349.49; stationery, $383 18; lectures, $880.41; traveling expenses of five speakers, $490; five stenographers and other clerical help, $1,661.04; typewriting machines and office furniture, $229.50; rent, $349, and miscellaneous expenses—lists of addresses, fuel, etc., $380.04; leaving a balance in bank of $662.57.

EVADING TAXATION ON DIAMONDS.

San Francisco boasts a woman resident, a dentist by profession, who possesses two one carat diamonds set in her upper front teeth. When she smiles she is said to be perfectly dazzling. Not long ago the deputy tax assessor applied for a list of her personal property, and upon receiving it, and finding that it made no mention of her dental diamonds, he brought the oversight to her notice, but with sparkling laughter she replied: "You can't assess me on those diamonds. They are not considered as jewelry, and are no more assessable than the gold filling of my back tooth."

MISSISSIPPI HUMOR.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

"He is pre-eminently the exponent of that old Democratic principle that all power is inherent in the people."—Captain Hardy's address of welcome to Senator Hill. "He has for a time withdrawn from his arduous duties at the national capital."—Governor Stone's address.

Judging by the above, the people of Mississippi invited Senator Hill down there to have some fun with him.

WAR.

Charles E. Garst.

If you want to abolish war, adopt the single tax.

OBJECT LESSONS.

This department contains facts, gathered from all parts of the world, that are of current interest and permanent value, and illustrate social and political problems. Information from trustworthy sources is solicited.

LAND VALUES CROWDING OUT LABOR.

Correspondence from Fairbury, Ill., tells of an emigration of farmers, and gives the very obvious explanation that Illinois land is too dear for the Illinois farmer to retain, and rents are too high for tenants. Within a week in the latter part of February, over 100 families moved from Livingston and adjacent counties. Their destination in most cases was Iowa, Nebraska, and the extreme southern portion of Minnesota. Those going were all agriculturists who in most cases were fairly well to do financially, and the best class of citizens. They had tilled the excellent soil of Illinois, raised good crops of oats, corn, etc., until land rose in value from $40 and $50 to $75 and $100 per acre, when they sold their eighty acres at what they seemed to think the top price, and going farther West purchased entire sections and half sections with the money. Some of these, again, had been renters. They also purchased farms in their new Western homes, but not quite as large as some of their brethren.

Land within a radius of thirty miles of Fairbury, in Livingston County, is known as the best corn-raising soil in Uncle Sam's kingdom. This, with a few other points in favor of the soil, has had a tendency to raise values at an enormous rate the past few years. The sudden rise had an effect on the renters, the landlords raising rents in accordance with the rise in prices of land. This rise in rent is what drives the itinerant tillers of the soil to seek new quarters, and land being cheap farther west, they go there, select a piece, pay the first instalment down, and trust to the fertility of the land for the remainder of what is due on their new homesteads. A few years ago, it was only Kansas and Nebraska that this class of farmers moved to; but since so many who went to Kansas have broken up on account of failures of crops, those that left during the past two years have mostly gone to Iowa, where they report having had splendid crops. As an illustration of how the landlords in Illinois have raised the rent of their tenants in that short time, a person only has to look back a few years. Cash rent was from $1.50 to $3 per acre, where now it is $3 to $6 per acre; and in grain rent, where one-third was thought big, it is now three-fifths and in some cases half. While the rent rises, the land yields no more grain than it did when the tenant paid less.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Albert Cross, of Denver, Colorado, asks if the principle advocated by the physiocrats was not identical with the single tax. He thinks their peculiar view, that agriculture was the only profitable industry, does not affect their central doctrine, which is said to have been a single tax on land values. Mr. Cross also thinks that Henry George's suggestion in "Progress and Poverty," about leaving to landowners a percentage of rent which would probably be less than the cost and loss involved in attempting to rent lands through State agency, displays a lack of faith in the State renting the land, and asks if it is not a fact that perfection will be attained only when the State absorbs all rent?

Answering the last question first, the absorption of all rent by the State would be perfection, but like perfection in any other direction it is literally, though not approximately, impossible. It would cost something to collect the rent, no matter in what way it was collected; and this raises a question of economy: Would it be less wasteful to allow the cost of collection to remain in the hands of the first collector, or by taking it from him incur additional expense? Another question of economy arises when we consider whether State control of all land would interfere less with private enterprise, and on the whole yield better results in the direction of the perfect principle, than withholding governmental regulations from all land until it exhibits its value by coming into the market, and then limiting such regulations to the imposition of a value tax. This also raises a deeper question, for state landlordism may be as bad as private landlordism. None of the questions, however, will be practical ones until a much larger proportion of land values is taken for public use than is likely to be taken in the earlier stages of the single tax regime; and when much energy is devoted to controversies over the question asked by Mr. Cross, it is open to the criticism of being misapplied to a point of greater resistance. Our principle is the securing of wealth values to the individual producers, and of land values to the whole community. This principle, in absolute perfection, cannot be realized; nor can it be approximately realized until a beginning shall have been made. Public opinion is ripe for a beginning; it is not ripe for the full approximation, in any form. But, with a beginning once made, the rest is only, as Mr. George has often said, "a mere matter of keeping on." It is the start that now requires and should receive our best, our undivided efforts.

The essential difference between the physiocrats of the last century and the single tax men of this, as we understand it, is that the physiocrats proposed to base their tax on what they called the "net product," which was part of the actual product of all agricultural land; whereas single tax men propose to tax the premium which some land commands over that of the poorest in use, and wholly regardless of whether or not it is agricultural land, or of whether it actually produces anything. The physiocratic tax would have fallen upon agriculture; the single tax would not. Their philosophy contained the germ of our idea, but their tax was not the single tax.

THE CONNELLY LOCAL OPTION BILL.

Apropos of the bill of Senator Cantor, introduced in the New York Senate, for the appointment of a commission to revise the tax laws of the State, the Albany correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser ably advocates attention to the Connelly local option bill, which passed the second reading in the Assembly on the 15th. He says:

There is no need for the State to go to the expense of a commission. There is a bill before the Assembly now, introduced by Assemblyman Connelly, for the New York Tax Reform Association, which, as the Commercial Advertiser has pointed out several times, affords a practical and complete solution of the tax problem.

The Connelly bill makes three classes of assessable property—land, improvements upon land and personal property. Each county may, in the discretion of the supervisors, levy taxes upon any one or all three of these classes.

The three classes are to be assessed, and the total valuation is to form the basis for the State tax. The bill simply applies the doctrine of local option in taxation to each county in the State.

If the bill should pass, each Board of Supervisors would be practically a tax commission for its county to investigate the matter of taxation, and would decide annually in what manner the taxes should be imposed. There would be sixty permanent tax commissions existing permanently in the State, one in each county. Their decisions would be of the precise color of the sentiment in each county, as the tax issue would be in every case the platform upon which the supervisors would stand for election.

It will be a matter of short time for each county to discover the most advantageous method of raising taxes. If an error of judgment should be made, within twelve months it could be corrected. There would be no necessity to wait for State Tax Commissioners to make investigations and reports. There would be no wearisome struggle with conflicting interests in divers sections of the State, and the appeal to the slow moving machinery of a time-serving and partisan Legislature.

A county could solve in the maximum limit of three years the question of taxation, which has comparatively stood still since the report of the Wells Commission of 1871.

HOW GERMAN RAILWAY MEN ARE PAID.

Pall Mall Gazette

An official list has just been published of the wages paid in Germany to the whole of the railway employees on the State railways in that empire, beginning at the presidents of direction, of whom there are eleven, down to brakesmen and the poorer officials. These presidents do not reap colossal wealth, their pay being a little over £500 a year only, and this is by a long way the highest salary paid upon the railway. Telegraph inspectors, of whom there are only eighteen, get from £150 to £200; bookkeepers and secretaries, £100 to £180; ticket stampers and office clerks, from £50 to £75; porters, or rather portiers, and ticket guards, £40 to £60 a year; and the artisans and engine drivers get but very poor pay, indeed, compared to the pay on our English railways Drivers and the electric machinists get from £60 to £100 a year the highest—that is, not over £2 a week; stokers and assistants and this class of helpers, from £1 a week to 28s., and the semi-guard porters, who sit in their great coats in all weathers on the top of the train, get but from £40 to £60 a year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

——Kenneth Cranford writes from Wakefield, N. Y.: The chief point in Mr. J. A. B. Dilworth's recent article was a most worthy one. If the majority of American working men must give the product of one month's work to meet the requirements, this year, of the pension bureau alone the fact cannot be too well aired.

Mr. Dilworth, however, is led by this scandal into some expressions, the like of which are not uncommon nowadays, and if you can spare me the room, it is precisely as a single taxer that I would take some exception to them.

Mr. Dilworth thinks the war for the Union was idle and uncalled for, and that it was like all other wars in serving the interest of the classes at the expense of the masses.

Now, though it is true that the masses have bravely borne and still bear the expense of that war, it is certainly not true that the "classes" instigated it or profited by it. If any war the world has ever seen was the result of spontaneous, popular uprising, uninstigated by class or government, it was our war of '61. It was our good, average working people (and not the gentlemen of "military or murderous spirit") who stood out for the war, and fought it as never war was fought, with the firm faith in their hearts that they stood for the American Union, and every precious Democratic-Republican principle and tradition and tendency which the Union shielded and represented.

And their faith was well founded. They fought for the integrity and dignity of democracy (because so undeveloped, the more needing champions). They prevented the initiation of a crippling and emasculating subdivision, which at best would have ended in a dozen jealous and warring republics—as in South America—instead of this one, powerful enough to insure us a chance to work out, in peace, the hundred democratic problems we now find at hand (the chief of which is our coveted single tax), and dignified enough—as nations go—to command the respectful attention of the world to what we do achieve.

That is what our fathers and brothers did for us in '61-4. It was as true a sacrifice and show of heroism, for noble cause, as the world has seen; and I think we make a great mistake—we single tax vanguard of true democracy—to forget that, or belittle its importance.

Indeed, aside from results altogether, nothing can be more important for us than to keep the line very clear and defined between our notion of what is clap-trap and selfish intrigue, on the one hand, and generous impulse and sacrifice on the other. To have a just sense of the mouthing cant of political hucksters, like Hill, who go posing for patriots, we must not forget what the real thing—the real patriot and man of faith—looks like. We are gone, indeed, if we confuse the two.

We can find arms enough to fight the pension abuses without robbing the Union soldier of his faith and deed. He, at least, had no thought of pension or other earthly reward, when he offered his life at Shiloh and Gettysburg.

It is possible Mr. Dilworth was of the other side in '61. If so I can more easily understand his conclusions now, in all except his notion of the unpopularity of the war. The popularity of the Southern cause, i. e., the belief of the common soldier of the Confederacy in what he stood so nobly for, is enough for me to lift my hat to him any day. Vive la bonne foi!

——George White writes from Flatbush, N. Y.: Mr. Shriver, in THE STANDARD of March 9, says of money that it is essentially simply a convenient piece of machinery for the more convenient exchange of goods or services, and that it is not really important whether the standard is a uniform one, since people can find out some way in which debts can be paid and goods exchanged, even if the circulating medium is unstable in value.

While he writes interestingly of the nature of money, he fails to throw light on what I suppose to be the real doubtful point in the money controversy. He talks of a pound sterling, the relative value of which, to all commodities, is uniform the world over, and of prices being determined by the quantity of all money, abstract as well as concrete, compared with the quantity of "other things." Now, I have read and thought about this money question, or at least I think I have thought, and I am not at all disposed to believe that the pound sterling has a fixed relative value to any commodity but gold, and I cannot at all endorse the notion that prices depend upon the quantity of money compared to the quantity of "other things." The exchange value of a pound sterling, it seems to me, depends upon the exchange value of a certain quantity of gold. If the relative value of other commodities to gold remains the same, while the quantity of gold in an English sovereign is reduced by one-half, I suppose that the pound sterling's exchange value will immediately drop one-half; while, if the sovereign is made twice as heavy, the pound sterling will buy twice as much of any commodity. Furthermore, I imagine that if the labor cost of producing gold doubles, a pound sterling's exchange value will double, and vice versa.

Then, I don't believe that prices depend upon relative quantities of money and "other things." Prices are expressed in denominations of money; they depend, if I have my guess, on the exchange value of the standard (yard-stick, unit of value), and upon the relation of any one denominator to the denominator which is considered as a standard. Wheat a dollar a bushel means to me one bushel of wheat equals 25.8 grains of gold, because that quantity of gold goes to the standard dollar. Wheat at four shillings a bushel means to me one bushel of wheat equals one-fifth of the gold which makes up a sovereign.

Again, I figure that if I borrow a dollar, or 25.8 grains of gold, and by common consent dollars are changed to 20 grains of gold, or the exchange value of 25.8 grains of gold drops twenty per cent., I must pay back more than a dollar or the party from whom I borrow will suffer. It is true that if, before I borrow, it is known that the dollar is so to fluctuate I can arrange to borrow something else than a dollar, but that does not alter the fact that a fluctuation of the standard brings about injustice or complication.

Of course, I don't know anything about this money question, and I am not able to decide what is the value of what Mr. Shriver says about it. I only write to ask him to help out such fellows as I in another article.

——William Horan, of Albany, writes: A most excellent opportunity exists for single taxers and others in this State who favor the Connolly county option tax bill, to strike a telling blow for reform, by bringing to bear all possible pressure on their respective Assemblymen, urging them to vote and work for that important measure.

There is no good reason why we should not get this bill this year, and I do believe we can get it if its friends are equal to the occasion.

In letters to Assemblymen, don't go into extensive reasoning for the measure. Just request them to work and vote for it. They have little time to read letters when in session. Use the home rule argument; it is the best and most weighty one to them. Get as many others to write as you can. Don't forget the governor.

PERSONAL.

Thomas G. Shearman was born in Birmingham, England, on November 25, 1834. He was brought to New York by his parents when nine years of age. His education was received almost entirely at home, under the direction of his mother, who was a woman of more than ordinary intellectual power. Coming to America as a stranger, when so young, and his parents not having the means to continue his education in school upon such a basis as they desired, he had only about six months' scholastic training; and he began before he was thirteen years old to earn his own living.

In 1857 he left New York City to settle in Brooklyn, which has been his home ever since, and there he was admitted to the bar in 1859. Having shown a peculiar fitness for the preparation of legal literature, he was engaged to write a law book, which was published soon after his admission to the bar, and proved very successful. For about six years he devoted himself mainly to the literature of the law, being engaged during a large part of the time as secretary to the Code Commission of the State of New York, and for several years as editor of a law journal. Since 1866, he has been actively engaged in regular practice, and although fond of literary work, has had very little time to devote to it.

In 1868 Mr. Shearman was taken into partnership with Mr. David Dudley Field and his son, and he immediately entered into an intensely active practice, which absorbed all his time and energies. In 1873 the firm of Field & Shearman was dissolved, and Mr. Shearman and Mr. John W. Sterling, the two junior partners of the firm, established the new law firm of Shearman & Sterling, which has ever since done a very large and active business.

In 1874 Mr. Shearman undertook the defence of his personal friend, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, against the malignant and tremendous onslaught made upon him by Theodore Tilton, backed by a majority of the leading newspapers of the country, as well as by a number of influential clergymen. The trial of the case in court occupied more than six months continuously; but, in addition to that, the preparation of the case occupied about three months; and the ecclesiastical and other proceedings which came before and after it spread the entire work over a period of fully two years, during all of which time Mr. Shearman's whole energies were absorbed in this single work, to the entire neglect of the general business of the firm, which was, however, efficiently cared for by Mr. Sterling. The result of the Tilton suit was a substantial although not a complete victory for Mr. Beecher, a verdict in his favor being only prevented by the obstinacy of a single juror, who admitted having formed a fixed prejudice against him before the trial began, and whose business relations with an adverse party were very close. A second suit, upon the same general question, was begun by Francis D. Moulton, which resulted, in the autumn of 1876, in a complete victory for Mr. Beecher, the plaintiff refusing to allow the case to go to trial, and paying all the costs. It is only just to Mr. Shearman, as well as to the memory of Henry Ward Beecher himself, to say that, while Mr. Beecher was anxious to pay a liberal fee for the services thus rendered, Mr. Shearman positively declined to accept a dollar of compensation, preferring to render his services as a labor of love to his dearest friend, as a practical testimony to his belief in that friend's entire innocence.

In recent years the firm has been engaged in many railway organizations and reorganizations. Among these may be mentioned the New Jersey Southern Railroad, the International and Great Northern Railroad of Texas, the Chicago, Pittsburg and St. Louis Railway, the Western Union Railroad of Illinois, the South Carolina Railroad, the Great Northern Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Duluth and South Shore Railway, the "Soo" line, and others. The business of the firm has, of late years, more and more tended to the management of large estates and assistance in the affairs of large corporations, especially railway companies.

Mr. Shearman has, for some time past, desired to withdraw from very active practice and confine himself to a few important cases, so as to give more time and attention to great public questions, in which he has always been interested. He has not, however, been as yet able to disengage himself from business duties sufficiently to accomplish this end, and, during the winter of 1891–'92, he has been engaged for nearly three months, continuously, in the trial of a single case. Nevertheless, he has, during the

past ten years, at a considerable loss from a business point of view, given at least one-fourth of his time to the study and public discussion of economic questions, especially free trade and the single tax, in the advocacy of which he has taken a leading and active part.

Mr. Shearman was from his childhood so thoroughly opposed to slavery and to aggressive war, as naturally to make him a constant reader of the New York Tribune, which was the only daily paper, in his early days, which represented those views. Agreeing with the position of Horace Greeley upon these leading issues, it was inevitable that he should be greatly influenced by the teachings of Mr. Greeley upon other questions; and thus Mr. Shearman became, at fourteen years of age, a believer in the so-called "protective system." In this faith he continued until his twenty-sixth year, when, without ever having read any argument for free trade, except an occasional "Evening Post," which made no impression upon his mind, he suddenly awoke to a keen sense of the absurdity of the arguments for protection which he was reading every day. He speedily became a convinced free trader; and not until then did he read a line of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, or any other writer on that side of the question. His ideas of free trade, however, were limited to a tariff for revenue only, until 1881.

From the first time at which he looked into the subject of local taxation at all, Mr. Shearman saw the folly of taxation of personal property; and in 1869 a practical lesson impressed him strongly with the idea that buildings and other improvements also ought not to be taxed. Buying a lot for building purposes, he found that the assessment was doubled as soon as the building plans were filed, and trebled when the house was half built, while the adjoining vacant lots remained at the old valuation. It occurred to him that this was a tax upon industry and a premium upon dogs in the manger; and from that time he was theoretically in favor of a single tax upon land values, so far as local taxation was concerned; although he supposed the matter to be one of no very great importance, and therefore spent no time in discussing it.

His interest in free trade, however, grew stronger, and when, in 1880, the Republican party committed itself for the first time distinctly to the policy of high protective tariffs, he entered with enthusiasm into a campaign for free trade. He voted for Garfield, because General Hancock had denounced "all talk of free trade as folly," while Garfield was at heart a free trader and avowedly in favor of approaching free trade by gradual steps. Immediately after the election he organized the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club, of which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was president, and which, so long as Mr. Beecher lived, exercised a powerful influence for tariff reform, changing the vote of Brooklyn in Congress and contributing more to the success of the cause in Iowa than any other influence outside of the State.

It was not until late in 1881 that Mr. Shearman heard of Henry George. Reading "Progress and Poverty," for the first time, he was deeply impressed, but not entirely convinced. That book does not deal in statistics, and Mr. Shearman could not be satisfied of the correctness of the conclusions without statistics. After much consideration of the subject, as presented from Mr. George's point of view, he determined to analyze it from the standpoint of taxation alone, remembering his own conclusion drawn twelve years before, as to the inexpediency of taxing either personal property or improvements. Seeing, also, in a vague manner, the inexpediency of all indirect taxation, he estimated for himself the effect upon the masses of the people of such taxation in contrast with the effect of strictly direct taxation. No such comparison had ever been made before, and the work was difficult and tedious. But the results were so startling as amply to repay the labor. They demonstrated that the people were suffering under a tremendous injustice, from which the single tax upon land values would deliver them, and, therefore, that the remedy proposed by Mr. George was sound, whether the reasons assigned by him were correct or not.

Mr. Shearman gave the general result of his studies upon this point in a lecture on January 11, 1882, and ever since that date he has been an earnest advocate of the single tax, limited to the needs of honest and economical government. He united in the first invitation ever extended to Henry George to lecture upon his great subject in the East; and from that day they have been warm friends, differing in a form of words, but both recognizing that the difference is more one of form than of substance, and that each can best serve the general cause best by expressing his own views in his own way.

The difference may perhaps be stated briefly in this way: Mr. George believes that all taxes should be levied solely upon land values. So does Mr. Shearman. Mr. George believes that these taxes should then be increased as fast as possible, so as to absorb as much of rent as possible. Mr. Shearman believes that taxes will increase more rapidly than they should, in any case, and, therefore, that they should be kept down to the lowest practicable point. He believes that they cannot be long kept down below 75 per cent. of ground rent if the single tax is adopted, and that they might not improbably or improperly reach 85 per cent. The only real point of difference is that Mr. George thinks more of the evil done by the absorption of the earnings of the community by landlords than of the evil of corrupt expenditures resulting from a sudden and great increase in public revenues; while Mr. Shearman thinks the latter evil by far the more dangerous. They are perfectly agreed as to practical measures and methods for the next twenty years, and they do not expect to live long enough to disagree about anything which will then be a practical question.

Mr. Shearman's interest in these and similar questions has no element of personal ambition in it. He knows very well that his views are not in harmony with the aims of any existing political party; he does not seek to make them so, and he takes pains to emphasize the points of difference between his ideas and those of professional politicians. He knows how little can be accomplished by one man in actual legislation, and prefers to influence it from without, rather than to conceal the least principle for the sake of trying to shape it from within.

Lee Meriwether, ex-Labor Commissioner of Missouri, celebrated his recent return from Europe with a lecture at Bevier, Mo., on "Workingmen in Europe and America."

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

THE STANDARD is a weekly paper of sixteen pages, and is the leading single tax and free trade periodical of the world. Its subscription price is $3.00 a year, payable in advance.

Standard Extension List for 1892.—To introduce THE STANDARD to new readers, the publisher will receive from persons not already subscribers, subscriptions for 1892 at $1.00. This offer is *not for one year*, but for the period from date of receipt of subscription *to the last issue of* 1892.

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Communications.—All communications for publication should be addressed to Editor of THE STANDARD. Business letters should be invariably addressed to THE STANDARD, 42 University Place, New York, N. Y.

CIRCULATION OF "THE STANDARD."

Regular subscriptions received this week	19
Extension " " "	86
Total subscriptions for week ending March 21	105
Unexpired subscriptions	5,354
Sales, etc	743
On hand for future sales	150
Total circulation, issue of March 23	6,352

For the purpose of enabling regular subscribers to see whether or not their respective States are sufficiently represented in the Extension List, we give the list by States. We make no comment; each subscriber may make his own. The list is as follows:

Alabama	6	Mississippi	4
Arkansas	11	Montana	14
California	52	Nebraska	21
Canada	126	New Hampshire	9
Colorado	35	New Jersey	134
Connecticut	66	New Mexico	15
Delaware	12	New York	417
District of Columbia	39	North Carolina	2
England	5	North Dakota	2
Florida	10	Ohio	102
Georgia	6	Oklahoma Territory	1
Illinois	98	Oregon	69
Indiana	20	Pennsylvania	151
Indian Territory	1	Rhode Island	40
Iowa	120	South Dakota	15
Idaho	1	Texas	38
Kansas	31	Tennessee	23
Kentucky	11	Utah	8
Louisiana	8	Vermont	6
Maryland	6	Virginia	14
Massachusetts	143	West Virginia	9
Missouri	72	Wisconsin	18
Maine	38	Washington	46
Minnesota	142	Wyoming	1
Michigan	122		
Mexico	2	Total	2,342

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All such subscribers will receive in addition to the paper, his choice from all of Henry George's works in the best paper bound edition.

To THE STANDARD, 42 University place, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for subscription to THE STANDARD for remainder of year 1892, as per your Extension offer.

Name.....

Address.....

Our fund for supplying STANDARDS free, by way of promoting its extension, is exhausted, and we are not only obliged to discontinue the offer, but are also unable to fill a large proportion of this week's orders on that account.

IT IS A QUESTION OF DISTRIBUTION.

Hastings (Neb.) Our Own Opinion.

It is not in the amount of wealth created, so much as in the nature of its distribution, that prosperity or its opposite can be determined; if the larger portion of the wealth created passes into the hands of the few at the expense of the many, then the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer

LITTLE TOMMY SMITH.

James Whitcomb Riley in Judge.

Dimple-cheeked and rosy-lipped,
With his cap-rim backward tipped,
Still, in fancy, I can see
Little Tommy smile on me—
Little Tommy Smith.

Little, unsung Tommy Smith—
Scarce a name to rhyme it with;
Yet most tenderly to me
Something sings unceasingly—
Little Tommy Smith.

On the verge of some far land
Still forever does he stand
With his cap-rim rakishly
Tilted; so he smiles on me—
Little Tommy Smith.

Oh, my jaunty statuette
Of first love, I see you yet;
Though you smile so mistily
It is but through tears I see
Little Tommy Smith.

But with crown tipped back behind,
And the glad hand of the wind
Smoothing back your hair I see
Heaven's best angel smile on me—
Little Tommy Smith.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

"Now," said Miss Asceticism, as she sat down to the piano, "this little thing of Liszt's will take me about fifteen minutes to play. Surely everybody can say all they have to say before I am through?"—Boston Post.

Strange Coincidence.—Captain: "How many requests for furloughs are there?" Sergeant: "Twenty-one." "What, so many? What reasons are usually given?" "In almost all cases the death of a grandmother."—Fliegende Blätter.

Sweet Girl (affectionately): "Papa, you wouldn't like me to leave you, would you?" Papa (fondly): "Indeed I would not, my darling." Sweet Girl: "Well, then, I'll marry Mr. Poorchap. He's willing to live here."—New York Weekly.

Scribbler: "Good morning, sir! A week or so agone, I submitted to you a manuscript entitled, 'The Injustice Done to Authors.'" Editor: "Yes, I remember it." Scribbler: "When I wrote that I was fired by an impulse I could not resist." Editor: "So was the manuscript, sir."—Boston Courier.

In a London Board School an inspector was examining a class in geography. He wished to elicit that the Straits of Dover were "water," not "land," and accordingly put the following question: "Why could I not cross from Dover to Calais on horseback?" A cute boy of twelve years replied, with a knowing look: "'Cos he'd chuck yer orf, sir."—Tit-Bits.

Editor (to office boy): "How do you spell 'tautology?'" Office boy (promptly): "I don't spell it at all." Editor (angrily): "What did you go to school for?" Office boy (sadly): "Because I had to."—The Christian at Work.

Mrs. Vane: "What a man Mr. Jones is to flatter! He told me to-day that I looked young enough to be my own daughter." Mrs. Blunt: "Your own daughter by a former marriage, he probably meant."—Boston Transcript.

THE GOOSEHERD.

Translation from Hermann Suderman by Elizabeth A. Sharp in Independent.

Listen and I will tell you the story of my first love. Do you know who my first love was? A gooseherd, a live gooseherd! I am not joking; I have shed bitter tears over the sufferings which he caused me, even when I was a grown-up and most highly respectable young lady.

At the period when he set my heart aflame it was my highest delight to go barefooted. I was eight and he was ten years old; I was the daughter of the lord of the manor, he the son of our smith.

In the mornings, when I drank my coffee on the balcony with mamma and my big brother, he would drive his geese down below us and vanish toward the heath. At first he used to stare at us in naive wonderment without it occurring to him to lift his cap; and when my brother had reproved him, and instructed him to give the company a morning salutation he cried out each time, with a great flourish of his cap: "Good-morning to you."

If my brother happened to be in a good humor I was allowed to reward the herd for his urbanity by taking a roll down to him, and he always seized it out of my hand with a certain curious anxiety, as though he feared I might draw it back from him.

What was he like? I can still recall him vividly; the sleek, blonde hair hung like yellow thatch-straw over his sunburnt cheeks, his merry, sly eyes peeped out from under it, his tattered breeches he had fastened above his knees, and in his hand he carried a herding switch, in whose green rind he had artistically cut a row of white spiral rings.

My childish longings were greedily attracted by this switch. It was lovely to me to hold this sort of magic wand so totally unlike any other of my toys; and when I further pictured myself herding geese with it, and allowed to go barefoot, it seemed to me I would reach the acme of all earthy happiness.

It was one such switch which made us more familiar with one another. One morning, when sitting at coffee, I saw him waving a greeting. I could no longer restrain my desire, I pieced together the honey roll which I was eating, concealed it, hastily made my excuses, and ran after him. When he saw me he stopped and shouted to me wonderingly; but when he saw the honey roll in my hand his eyes twinkled knowingly. "Will you give me your switch?" I asked.

"Now why?" he returned, standing on one leg and rubbing its calf with his other foot.

"Because I want it!" I answered impetuously, and added more gently, "I will give you my honey roll."

His eyes wandered longingly toward the tidbit: but he said, conclusively: "No; I must herd the geese with it. But I will make you one like it."

"Can you yourself?" I asked admiringly. "Ach, that's nothing at all," he replied deprecatingly. "I can also make flutes and dancing men."

I was so completely carried away by this, that without further ado I gave him the honey roll. He bit a hearty piece from it, and without deigning to give me another look drove his feathered flock away.

I looked after him with bursting heart. He might herd geese, while I was obliged to go upstairs to Mademoiselle to learn the French vocabulary. "Yes," I thought, "happiness in this world is indeed badly divided."

In the evening he brought me the promised switch, which was more beautiful than any I had imagined in my wildest dreams. Not only had it the white rings, but it ended with a knob on which a human face—mine or his, I could not guess, was roughly carved. I was the happiest of mortals.

Thereafter we were friends. I divided my sweet morsels with him; he in return gave me works of art made by his cunning fingers—flutes; kittens, houses, and above all his celebrated dancing men, with which I immediately became the bugbear of the entire household.

Our place of evening rendezvous, where we exchanged our wares was behind the goose house. The whole day I rejoiced in thought over the meeting with my young hero. I pictured him to myself, lying on the grass in the sunny heath playing his flute, while I labored at my detested lessons; and even stronger and more strongly did the yearning come to share his good fortune of goose herding.

When I told him of my feelings he laughed aloud and said: "Why don't you come with me?"

That gave the decisive impetus; without further reflection I answered: "To-morrow, I will come!"

"But do not forget to bring something to eat with you," enjoined my friend.

Luck favored me. Mademoiselle had, at the right moment, one of her bad headaches and postponed the lesson. Feverish with joy and anxiety, I sat at the coffee table and waited for him to come past. My pockets were stuffed with dainties of all sorts, and near me lay the switch which I hoped to-day to use in right earnest.

There he came sauntering along! He blinked his eyes significantly at me, while he called out his customary, "Good-morning to you," and as soon as I could absent myself without remark I ran hastily after him.

"What have you with you?" was his first question.

"Two gingerbread cakes, two bread and butter sandwiches and sausage, a sardine roll and a piece of strawberry tart," I answered, showing him my possessions. He immediately began to eat, while proudly, with ill-suppressed joy, I drove the geese before us. From the firwood, whose further half was not wholly familiar to me, we passed to unknown regions. Stunted undergrowth rose on either side, forming a straggling hedge, till suddenly the wide stretching, endless heath lay before me.

Ah, how beautiful it was! As far as the eye could reach, a sea of grass and brilliant flowers, and dotted over with wave-like rows of molehills. The hot air wavered. It seemed to dance over the breezy heath. Summer bees made music, and the golden sun rode high in the deep blue heaven.

At the wood's edge was a swamp with a little pool, in which a yellow-gray thick water glimmered. Flocks of ducks swam there; round about it the edges were so moist that great water bubbles oozed up between the grasses, and thousands of prints of the feet of the geese were to be seen, so that the whole ground was patterned over like a carpet. Here was the drove's paradise. Here we halted, and while the geese paddled contentedly in the pool, we raced about upon the heath, chasing butterflies and plucking blueberries.

Then we played at man and wife. "Else," the tamest goose, was our child. We had nearly kissed and knocked the poor animal out of life when it struggled away from our hands, after frantic efforts. Whereon I prepared my husband's meal. I untied my white pinafore, laid it upon the grass for a tablecloth and placed on it the remains of the dainties. He sat himself gravely down before them; out of sheer joy at playing at house I watched him as he disposed of one sweet after another.

The hours passed as in a dream. Higher and higher rose the sun and its rays burnt straight down upon us. A buzzing sound began in my head; a dull feeling of exhaustion crept over me and I became aware of considerable hunger; but, alas, my husband had already eaten everything up. My throat was dry, my lips were fevered. In order to cool them I plucked the moist grasses and pressed them against my mouth. Suddenly the sounds of bells floated to us over the wood from the far distance. I knew well what it signified. It was the midday signal which called me to dinner. And when I should be found to be missing—O dear, what would become of me!

I threw myself on the grass and began to sob bitterly, while my companion, with the hope of comforting me, stroked my face and neck with his rough hand. Suddenly I sprang up and raced to the woods as though lashed by the furies. For nearly two hours I wandered, weeping, through the thicket; then I heard a voice calling my name, and two minutes later I lay in my brother's arms.

The next morning my poor friend appeared as my instigator and accomplice before the high tribunal of his lord of the manor. It seemed to him quite natural that he should be made the scapegoat; he made not the slightest attempt to exculpate himself from the whole blame of the escapade, and took the punishment which my brother applied with great stoicism. Then he rubbed his smarting back against the post of the veranda, and sped away out of sight, while I lay sobbing on the ground.

From that day I loved him. I invented a thousand tricks and means in order to meet him secretly. I stole like a magpie so that he could enjoy the fruits of my thieving. I nearly stifled him with the excess of my tenderness, with which I sought to make amends for those terrible strokes of the riding whip.

He let my love flow over him quietly, and requited it with pathetic devotion and a sound appetite.

A year later fate separated us.

My poor mother, who had long been ailing, was pronounced consumptive, and ordered South by the doctors. She confided the property entirely to my brother, and traveled to the Riviera accompanied by me.

Nine years later I returned home, alone and

recovering from an attack of nervous fever.

As I lay in the armchair, my gaze roved over the well-known objects, one picture after another of the past flitted through my mind, and prominent among them came the image of my beloved fair-haired gooseherd.

"What has become of him?" I asked my brother; and received the good news that he had grown a smart, promising youth, and now helped his old father at the smithy.

I felt my heart beat. I tried to reprove myself for my foolishness, but failed. The dear old memories were too strong, and I gave myself up to picturing to myself our meeting.

A few days after my arrival I went out for the first time. I begged my brother to drive me through the wood, and I chose a mossy spot in sight of the smithy whereon to rest. My maid was with me, and my brother left me there while he went to transact some business. I sent my maid to gather wild strawberries, and I sat down and dreamed to my heart's content. The fir trees rustled above me, and from the smithy came the steady sound of the hammer. The fire of the forge burned brightly, and from time to time a dark figure passed to and fro. It must be my lord. I contentedly watched the movement of his arm, admired his strength, and trembled when the fiery sparks flew round him. When my brother returned, I endeavored with his help to walk to the carriage, but sank down powerless.

"Hm, hm!" he said, thoughtfully. "I sent the coachman home. I thought I could put you into the carriage; but the seat is very high, and I fear I cannot lift you alone without hurting you. Gretchen," he continued, turning to the maid, "run to the smith, the young one, you know, and ask him to come and help me." Therewith he threw a small coin on the ground, which the girl eagerly picked up before she ran off.

I felt the blood rush up to my cheeks. I should see him again—here, on this spot—he would act the good Samaritan for me! Pressing my hand on my heart, I sat waiting till—

There he is! How strong and handsome he has grown! Like a young Hercules! Awkwardly he lifted his cap, which sat so becomingly on the back of his head; but I stretched out my hand smilingly, and said: "How are you?"

"How am I? Well!" he said, with an embarrassed smile, wiping his fingers on his apron before taking my hand.

"Help me to lift the young lady into the carriage," said my brother. He wiped his hands again, and seized me, not very gently, under the shoulders, my brother lifted my feet and the next moment I lay on the cushions in the carriage.

"Thanks, thanks," I said, nodding and smiling to him.

He stood by the carriage steps, holding his cap in his hand, and looked at my brother and then at me with a questioning expression.

There is still something in his mind, I thought to myself. How could it be otherwise? At the sight of me the old memories have awaked in him—he does not trust himself—the past in his heart—I must help him a little.

"What are you thinking about?" I asked, looking at him straight in the eyes with a friendly, encouraging look.

My brother, who had been busied with the horses, turned round and looked at him. "*Ach*, yes, you are waiting for your tip," he said, and put his hand in his pocket.

I felt as if some one had struck me with the whip.

"For mercy's sake, Max!" I stammered, turning hot and cold by turns. My brother did not hear me, and handed him—yes, he actually dared—and handed him a mark piece.

I seemed to see how my friend would throw the money back in his face. I gathered all my strength and stretched out my hands to ward off the insult—but what is this?— No, it is not possible; and yet, and yet, I see it with my own eyes; he takes the coin! He says: "Thank you very much." He bows—he goes?

And I? I look after him like an angry specter, and then I sink back, sighing, among the cushions.

Thus, my friend, did I take farewell of the dream of my youth!

There is nothing in the world more aggravating to a man with a secret than to meet people who have no curiosity.—Atchison Globe.

SINKING IN A QUICKSAND.

Fort Worth Gazette.

About five miles south of Plattsmouth, Neb., is one of the most dangerous pieces of road in this whole country, and while in some seasons of the year it is safe for traveling, at others it is all a man's life is worth to go over it. The cause of this is a quicksand which lies directly across the road which is used in the fall of the year, but is abandoned in the spring and summer.

Henry Girard, who lives at Joplin, Mo., came near losing his life here, and he tells the following story of his adventure: "I was coming to Plattsmouth to transact some business regarding some lands in which I have an interest, and as I wished to see the land before I got here, I concluded to come on horseback. The horse is a regular pet and is one raised by myself. He comes at my call or whistle like a dog.

"When I got to the forks of the road I saw that the river road was not used, but that the travel went over the hill, but I concluded to go along the bank and thought that I could pick my way without trouble. I got down off my horse and turned him loose to follow me as I walked along. He stopped to graze and I walked slowly, watching the river. Having got some distance ahead of the horse, I sat down to wait for him. How long I sat there I do not know, but I was suddenly aroused by finding that my legs were firmly grasped by the quicksand. I was slowly but surely being drawn into the earth.

"I threw myself on my back and tried to draw myself from the sand, but all my efforts were unavailing, and I was slowly being drawn under the sand. I shouted for help until almost exhausted, but could get no response, and was forced to believe that my last hour had come, and that I was to suffer a most horrible death. It was late in the evening, and I was wondering why my horse did not come. I called him time and again, but he was evidently too far away to hear me.

"As I lay there, sinking deeper and deeper every minute, I heard a party of people on the river. It appeared to be a pleasure party of young folks, and as they floated down the stream they were singing. The song came distinctly over the water, but for some reason I could not make them hear, and they passed down the river singing 'Home, Sweet Home,' while I lay there thinking I had seen my home for the last time. By this time the sand had pulled me down until it was almost up to my shoulders, and I lay with my arms spread out in order to give as much resistance to the terrible suction as possible.

"I thought I heard my horse and called with all my might, giving a peculiar whistle which I had taught him to answer. He heard me, and came running to where I lay, but could not see me on the ground where I was in the hole, as it was rather dark by this time. I called him again and again until he found where I was, and then he came to me and I tried to reach up and get some sort of a hold on the saddle or bridle, but I was too low. By some chance he stepped by me, and I got a firm hold on his tail, and then urged him to go on. It was an awful pull, but I could feel that I was being dragged out of the sand.

"It was such a strain that I was compelled to stop and rest often, but at last I was pulled so far out that I could extricate myself, and then managed to hold on to his tail until he dragged me away from the place, and there I lay until I heard a wagon on the road, and was brought to this city to recover from the terrible mental and physical sufferings. It was a narrow escape, and I do not think I will ever hear 'Home, Sweet Home' again without feeling a spasm of thankfulness."

"MANY WORSER GIRLS."

Boston Herald.

Professor Chapman, professor of rhetoric at Bowdoin College, was the bright, particular star of the alumni dinner the other night. He boomed the little institution "away down in Maine" in a manner that delighted the boys.

"Bowdoin may have some failings," he said, "but I've known many a worse alma mater than she. In this respect I feel like the little daughter of a friend of mine in Portland. She had just mastered the art of expressing herself in intelligent sentences. One day she had done something for which her mamma had to reprove her. The lady gave her daughter a sound lecture, and then told her to go up stairs alone in her room and ask God to forgive her for her error.

In a few minutes she was surprised to see the baby come down stairs again, appear in the sitting-room, and stand back with a great deal of seriousness.

"Well, did you go up and do what I told you?" asked the fond mother.

"Yes," replied the guilty one, "and God said, 'Great Scott, Elsie Murray, I've known a great many worser girls than you.'"

STOCKINGS OR SCALES.

O. Herford in St. Nicholas.

If I were asked of all things what I most would like to be,
I'd choose to be a mermaid and live below the sea.
How nice, instead of walking, to swim round like little whales,
And to wear, instead of stockings, many shiny pairs of scales,
Which don't need changing every time that nurse says they are wet.
And then to have no shoes that always come untied!—and yet—

And yet, although it must be nice to swim around in scales,
To attend a school of porpoises and play at tag with whales,
To be on friendly speaking terms with jellyfish and eels,
And never to be sent to bed or told I'm late for meals;
Still, when I think of Christmas Eve my resolution fails,
For what would Santa think if I hung up a pair of scales?

IMPROVEMENT IN LITHOGRAPHIC ART.

Louis Prang, the famous lithographer of Boston, inspired by the efforts to photograph in colors, has worked out a lithographic process by which paintings are reproduced with such faithfulness to the original as to appear like reflections in a mirror. The first reproductions by means of this process are from Alfred Miessner's two paintings, one representing "Winged Cherubs," and the other "Madonna and Child," with the shadow of the cross against the sky background, which Mr. Prang's firm offers in connection with its supply of Easter gifts for 1892.

A NEW KIND OF WEAPON.

Buffalo Express.

At one of the grammar schools in this city the fourth-grade pupils were, not long since, reading the story of an important battle during the rebellion. The text read, "Both sides fought with dogged pertinacity." When this point was reached a boy in one of the back seats raised his hand and calmly inquired, "What kind of weapons are those?"

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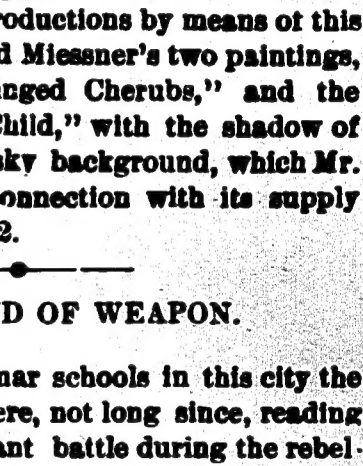

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SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES AT COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1890.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue rom direct taxes is now divided between the loca and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods o taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalities now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions blessings to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state or national, as may be.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF ORGANIZATIONS

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CONNECTICUT.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. Meets second and fourth Fridays of the month at 7.30 p. m. at parlors of J. Cairns. 72½ E. Main st. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

SHARON.—Sharon single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington single tax league. President, Edwin Gladmon; treas., R. J. Boyd; sec'y, Wm. Geddes, M.D. 1719 G. st., n. w.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 305 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Mosena, 920 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 319 Lincoln av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax club of South Chicago and Cheltenham. Pres., John Black; sec., Robt. Aitchison, box K. K., South Chicago.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm A. McKindrick: sec., A. S. Barnard, 54 Belmont st.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Tuesday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., H. B. Martin, Woods' block; sec., Oliver T. Erickson, 2303 Lyndale av., N.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman. This committee is pushing a State single tax petition. Blanks sent on application. It is also forming syndicate for publication of local single tax papers throughout the United States at little or no expense. Write for circulars to Percy Pepoon, sec., 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league.—Meets every Friday evening 8 o'clock in Bowman Block, n. e. cor. 11th and Locust sts. Pres. J. W. Steele Sec'y, L. P. Custer, 2717A Sheridan av.

NEW YORK.

Eastern District single tax club. Monthly meetings on the first Monday of each month, at 94 South Third street, Brooklyn. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Brooklyn Woman's Single Tax Club meetings, third Tuesday of each month at 3 P. M., at 198 Livingston street. Pres., Eva J. Turner, 586 Carlton avenue; Cor. Sec., Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb avenue.

OHIO.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway: sec., W. W. Kile, 108 East 5th st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Cor. Sec., E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 4655 Main st., at 8 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA. — Single tax society. Meets every Thursday and Sunday at 8 p. m. Social meetings second Tuesday, No. 30 South Broad st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Friday evenings each month in Weitzenkorn's hall. Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Pa.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, s e corner 6th and Franklin sts. Pres., Wm. F. McKinney; sec., C. S. Prizer, 1011 Penn st.

TEXAS.

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